The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4949. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

An Imperial Commission to Revise the Claims of France Upon Mexico.

The Visit of Napoleon to Francis Joseph Devoid of Political Significance.

The Reform Mass Meeting in Hyde Park a Failure.

The American Practice Squadron En Route to the United States.

FRANCE.

The Claims of France Upon Mexico to be Carefully Revised.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 5—Evening.

The claims of France and the French subjects upon Mexico are to be carefully revised by a Commission which has just been appointed by the Emperor NAPOLEON for that purpose.

Napoleon's Visit to Francis Joseph Possessed of no Political Significance.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

The semi-official journals deny that the visit of the Emperor NAPOLEON to Vienna has any political object, and declare that the published rumors which attribute a political significance to the interchange of courtesies between the Emperors of France and Austria are erroneous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Meeting in Hyde Park a Failure.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—Evening.

The Reform meeting called at Hyde Park to-day proved a failure. Few people, comparatively, were in attendance, and little or no spirit was manifested.

Departure of the American Practice Squadron.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The United States Practice Squadron has sailed from Portsmouth for America.

Promised Revelations of a Fenian Prisoner.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Aug. 4.

It is reported that Gen. FARIOLA has confessed his connection with the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and has offered to reveal the details of the Fenian movement and testify for the Government.

The Russian Loan Unpopular.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The Russian loan, which was offered in this market on Saturday last, does not meet with success. No bids have yet been made, and the chances of its success are slim.

PRUSSIA.

Confidence in the Sincerity of Napoleon's Aspirations for Universal Peace.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 5.

The Press of this city comment to-day upon the reply of NAPOLEON to the foreign members of the Exposition Universelle, and express confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor's aspiration for the peace of the world.

Refusal of Hamburg to Join the German Zollverein.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Aug. 5.

It is reported on credible authority that the City of Hamburg refuses to join the German Zollverein. Lubec has, however, avowed willingness to become a member of that important body.

RUSSIA.

Favorable Prospects of the Crops.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 5.

Accounts from the Russian grain crops are extremely favorable and indicate a very heavy yield. There will be an immense surplus for exportation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—Noon.

Consols opened firmer at 94⅛ for money.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Shares	76½
Erie Shares	45½

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—2 P. M.

Erie Shares continue to decline, and are now quoted at 45¼. Consols steady at 94¼. Five-twenties and Illinois Central are unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Aug. 4.

United States bonds are quoted to-day at 76¼, for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	43¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 5.—Evening.

United States bonds closed at 76 13-16.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 5—Noon.

COTTON—The market for Cotton is quiet but steady, and opened at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The estimated sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens somewhat firmer, but the quotations are unchanged from the closing prices of Saturday. Corn—35s. for new Mixed Western. Wheat—13s. 8d. for California White. Barley—5s. ₩ 60 lbs. Oats—3s. 11d. ₩ 45 lbs. Peas—42s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef 142s. 6d. and Pork 73s. ₩ bbl. Lard—50s. for American. Bacon—43s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese—Fine American 52s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes—31s. for pots. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 16s. Spirits Turpentine—31s. Tallow—44s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 4½d. Clover Seed—41s. ₩ ton for American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—Noon.

Sugar—25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Iron—53s. for Scotch Pigs. Linseed Cakes, £10; Crude Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 4s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £120 ₩ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 5—2 P. M.

Tallow has advanced to 45s. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 5—A. M.

The Petroleum market opened unchanged; sales of Standard White at 43 francs ₩ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 5—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for crops, and the market is easy. Corn, 35s. Wheat, 13s. 8d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed without alteration. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE.—Fine American Resin has advanced to 7s.; common Wilmington, 7s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 45s. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—Evening.

The London markets are generally unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

GLASGOW, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The Anchor Line steamship *Acadia*, from St. Johns, N. B., arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Atalanta*, Capt. PINKHAM, which left New-York on July 30, has arrived in the Thames.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *Hermann*, Capt. W. H. WENCKE, which left New-York on the 23d ult., arrived at this port, and after landing her English passengers, mails and freight, sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 5.

The Cunard steamship *Hecla*, Capt. EDMONSON, which sailed from New-York on the 24th of July, touched at this port to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Ottawa*, Capt. ARCHER, from New-York the 17th ult., bound to Antwerp, has arrived at Penzance with loss of screw.

HAVANA.

Movements of Mexicans—The Submarine Cable—The High Taxes—Strange Action of Havana Merchants—Heavy Smuggling—Deaths by Lightning—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

What is food for one is poison for another. The movements of Mexicans during the past month has been enormous, every steamer bringing and taking them away by the hundred. The patriotic Liberals who have been in exile since the intervention, or during the Empire, and who ran away generally on account of being strict adherents to Quaker doctrines, are again returning, many of them being of the office-seeking species, while those who were in any way connected with the Imperial cause are compelled to fly from their country, where the law might afford them some protection, (*à la* ESCOBEDO,) but where the assassin would be lurking for them, ready to take their lives under the name of liberty, which in modern Mexican parlance means murder and pillage. But everybody has become so well convinced of this fact lately that it is useless to say more about it. The Liberal Mexicans all seem to be provided with plenty of funds, but the poor Imperialists are in actual want and suffering for the very necessities of life. A Committee, under the Presidency of Mr. JUAN DE ARIZA, director of the *Diario* newspaper, has been formed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to aid the needy refugees, and their efforts met with immediate success. All the foreign Consuls, with the exception of the United States Consul and one or two from the smaller republics, subscribed their mite, $2,980 being collected in one day, the German Benevolent Society heading the list with $500, which is as much, and, in the opinion of some, a larger sum than they would give in one lot to their own countrymen.

The Spanish mail steamer *Ciudad Condal* was lost on the 12th of July to the north and near the coast of Yucatan, having sprung aleak, which, notwithstanding the efforts of the crew and passengers, it was impossible to stop. All the persons then took to the boats, the boatswain, with ten sailors and three passengers, arriving at Alvarado on the 15th, after having drifted about for three days. Great anxiety was felt for the balance, and many a home was draped in mourning, when the *Virginia*, from Vera Cruz, brought the cheering news that the entire crew and passengers had arrived safely at Vera Cruz, after passing some very unpleasant days at sea. The *Ciudad Condal* was a regular mail steamer between Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, having left this city on the 8th with the mails and about sixty passengers. The leak was caused by the packing of the screw becoming loosened, allowing the water to enter with force.

The Telegraph is getting along slowly but surely. The scientific *personnel* of the party engaged in laying the Cable has been reinforced by two engineers, and the useless part of the expedition by a few loungers and would-be savanst, for which profession they are undoubtedly eminently qualified, having every attribute of what is savant thought to have, from the boots up to the eye-glass, only the brains being missing. This deficiency is made up, however, by a great amount of assurance and immaculate shirt collars and wristbands. The Spanish man-of-war *Francisco de Asis* left here yesterday, with Admiral ALVARADO, Captain of the Port POLO DE BERNABE, perhaps the best educated man in the Spanish navy, Mr. NENNINGER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Telegraph Company, and a number of persons appointed by the Government to witness the immersion of the cable. The *Asis* will render any assistance necessary. The authorities and citizens are making preparations to celebrate the event in a suitable manner, all classes uniting to usher in the event which will bring us in direct communication with the outside world. The laying of the cable between Havana and Key West will not bring us immediately in direct communication with the United States, as the cable between Key West and Santa Rosa will have to be laid yet, it being stowed away in the hold of the *Narva*, but it will not take long to complete the work. To-morrow the steamer is expected to return here.

The high taxes still form the subject of universal complaint, some houses paying from $3,000 to $10,000 to the Government. As a consequence the merchants are imposing a charge of one-quarter per cent. commission on all goods sold by them, thus making the foreigner, as usual, pay the damages, and foot the bill. Nearly all of the leading houses have signed an agreement to this effect, which is not in the least astonishing, as they would never have become so rich if they had not been such proficients in the art of charging. The four per cent. on the wharf, this one-quarter per cent. to assist, or rather the New-York, Philadelphia or Liverpool merchants forced contributions, or as the Mexicans would call it, a *prestamo*, will yet raise such a storm about the heads of Havana merchants, that it will neither redound to their credit nor benefit. In the mean time some of the Government officials are trying to stem the current of useless expenditure and fraud, by abolishing many superfluous offices, returning the allowance made for house rents paid to private individuals, while the Government has a number of buildings unoccupied.

This is a tempest, and not in a teapot this time. It is rumored that the Captain-General has received full information regarding smuggling operations in the Custom-house, exposing the manner in which such transactions have hitherto been carried on, and, for a wonder, giving names. ECHEVARRIA, the present Administrator of Customs, is mentioned as the culprit; but whether this is the truth remains to be seen. Smuggling has been carried on openly for a number of years, the small salaries of the minor employes making it almost a necessity for them to be dishonest. The rotations in office also have a great deal to do with this state of affairs—nobody knows how long he will remain, and everybody tries to make hay while the sun shines. Every change of Ministry in Spain brings a corresponding change among employes; and everybody is already quaking in his boots fearing that his head will go off, as a new set of lawgivers has just entered in office.

Many persons have been killed by lightning within the past few weeks. A bolt struck the house No. 273 St. Medio-street, in Matanzas, killing two persons and leaving a third senseless. By a strange coincidence the lightning struck a house in a neighboring town, reducing the building to ashes and killing a lady, a relative of the one killed in Matanzas.

The brig *Susana Temple*, which had run on the reef, has been got off and arrived in Matanzas. When the vessel was being towed into the harbor a laborer was sitting close by the dock eating, and while trying to swallow a piece of sweet potato in a hurry, so as to meet the ship and get some work, it stuck crossways in his throat, causing death almost immediately.

The Central Department of Cuba has been abolished, leaving only the Eastern and Western Districts. Brig. PELLICIER has been appointed Governor of Puerto Principe.

Sugars quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard offered at 8¼ reals. Exchange—Sterling 17¼@18¼ ₩ cent. premium; Paris 4½@5 ₩ cent. premium; Sixty days Currency 24¼@25 ₩ cent.; Discount Gold bills 4½@5 ₩ cent. premium.

The *Virginia* left for New-York to-day. She brought a very large number of refugees to this city.

DEPUTY.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna—The Indians in Yucatan—Election for President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

By the American steamer *Virginia* we have dates from Mexico to the 20th, Vera Cruz 24th and Sisal the 28th. The election for President was progressing quietly. SANTA ANNA had not been molested.

The Generals adverse to JUAREZ were organizing forces in the mountains.

The Indians were making bold incursions into the white settlements near Yucatan.

The passengers and crew of the lost steamer *Ciudad Condal* had all arrived safely at Vera Cruz. There were about one hundred souls on board at the time of the disaster, and not one of them was lost.

JUAREZ issued a grand and eloquent address on the 15th of July, saying the good sons of Mexico had fought alone, without the assistance of any one from abroad, and had preserved the liberty of the country without compromising its independence and the integrity of the territory.

The Press favored a general amnesty. The country will be divided into six military districts, with Gen. ESCOBEDO and others commanding.

LASADO'S forces refuse to recognize JUAREZ.

A *prestamo* of one million eight hundred thousand dollars has been levied on the State of Jalisco.

CASTILLO and AGUIERRO have been sentenced to be shot.

MARQUEZ and QUIROGA were discovered, but cut through the guards and escaped.

The Shooting of Vidaurri—He is Refused Permission to See His Son—The Mexican Judas Disowned by His Wife—Execution of Imperial Officers—Prospects for Juarez for the Presidency.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* furnishes us the following, derived from the *Boletin Oficial* of Monterey:

From Queretaro to San Luis Potosi—Received at 10 A. M., July 13—On the 8th inst. VIDAURRI was apprehended at No. 6 San Camilo-street, City of Mexico. He was immediately put in the chapel, and at 4:30 P. M. he was shot to death by musketry.

ESCOBEDO.

The following more specific description of the execution is taken from the *Globe*, of the latter city, of the 9th: At 6 o'clock this morning SANTIAGO VIDAURRI was found in the house where he was hid, No. 6 San Camilo-street. He preferred, as other high officials of the Empire, to hide himself from the authorities and let pass the occasion which was offered upon the occupation of this place by the Republican army, to profit by those terms and means, compatible with the acts of justice. At headquarters, we are informed, there was found against him, by existing laws, one impediment which could not be passed over without the painful necessity of making a severe example, in consequence of which, the old Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila will be shot this evening. The desire, notwithstanding, not to see again another painful example, the same as has already given place to this incident, inspired Gen. DIAZ, as we have been told, to concede a new term to those military and civil officers who sustained the usurpation, and are still hidden, in which to deliver themselves up. As a consequence the Quartermaster-General published an order which is hereto appended.

It appears that after Don SANTIAGO VIDAURRI was discovered he manifested intentions of resisting the Police. His identification was immediately established, and when the criminal was apprehended he confessed his complicity in the machinations against our independence, as also his character of President of the so-called Council of Ministers. We don't know how to shed tears like crocodiles; but whilst we deplore the melancholy drama that has been consummated, probably before these lines see the light, it could not have been averted unless by overstepping the law, and the most grave considerations of public health.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commander-in-Chief orders me to make known to whom it may concern that, not wishing to be obliged to commit acts of severity such as practiced with Don SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, has ordered to be conceded that the individuals spoken of in the decree of June 21 may have further time in which to present themselves, a new term of twenty-six hours will be granted in which to surrender themselves as prisoners, the time to expire on the 9th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

MEXICO, July 8, 1867.

To the foregoing notice we will add the following details:

To a Republican General, one of those whom Mr. VIDAURRI requested to have called before he was executed, we are indebted for the following items:

VIDAURRI in a note requested Gen. DIAZ to come and see him in his prison, but Gen. DIAZ did not accede to his request. VIDAURRI also requested a postponement of his execution until President JUAREZ should arrive, but Gen. DIAZ looking at the law of the 21st of June, was sorry he could not grant the petition. He manifested a desire to see his son, and when this was denied him he burst into a flood of tears. He said he was a prisoner in the house where he was hidden, and was satisfied that he had been denounced, and had been endeavoring to bore a hole through the back wall; and that had he succeeded, he could have made his escape through the baths of San Camilo. VIDAURRI requested that of the five ounces in his purse, two should be given the priest to pray for his and his wife's souls, and three ounces be given his son to pay his burial expenses, to whom he requested his body to be given. At 4 o'clock in the evening he left the deputation, and thence he was escorted in a coach by a squadron of cavalry, under command of Gen. CARVAJAL, until reaching the little square of San Domingo, where he was shot. The body was taken to the Municipal Hospital.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.

Col. MIGUEL LOPEZ, the traitor, after selling MAXIMILIAN and his Generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading his little son by the hand, and addressed him thus: "Sir, here is your son; we cannot cut him in two. Take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

The execution of Gen. CASTILLO and other Imperial officers, among them Col. ALMANZO, BUYES BINTO and MORET, at Queretaro, on the 9th, is confirmed. They were put through a mock trial. "Blood is thicker than water."

Throughout the whole of Mexico the feeling is apparently unanimous for JUAREZ for the next President. On the other hand, JUAREZ is continually assuring the people that he will never again be a candidate. The truth amounts to this: JUAREZ has led the people into all kinds of excesses, for which they are trembling at the frown of the world, and now the people are determined that the man who has led them into trouble shall lead them to the bitter end. JUAREZ has or will glut his thirst for blood before another election, and because there is trouble ahead he says he can't lead any longer.

CANALES and GOMEZ are causing great trouble in the southern portion of the State; though they are doing no more on a small scale than are JUAREZ, ESCOBEDO and DIAZ on a large one. All parties are shooting, prestamoing, robbing, plundering and stealing, affording a most happy illustration of the Kilkenny cat fight.

The army of observation which we announced some two weeks since, as moving toward this border for the purpose of menacing the United States, has caused the intended grand affair to simmer down to smaller proportions. The Matamoros *Observador*, of yesterday, says: "We have been informed that a military commander of the line of the Rio Grande, District of the North, has been appointed, and that Gen. BERRIOZABAL will remain as military commander of the State." The forces moving forward are to be used in crushing CANALES, GOMEZ, and other bands in the centre of the States. The *Observadore* states that the force to garrison Matamoros will be two thousand men, who have already passed Queretaro.

The Governor of Coahuila de Zaragoza has divided his State into districts, which are to be presided over by military Commissions. Their powers are complete and final. The Commission is especially intended to treat with robbers, but by the Mexican definition of that word, any one having property is meant. We expect to record the usual amount of blood-letting and robbery done by these Commissions.

The exact whereabouts of CORTINA is nowhere stated, but enough is known to justify the statement we have before made that he will turn up Commander of the line of the Rio Grande.

From the Republicans of Aguascalientes we learn that Mr. SCHAFFER, the intimate counselor of MAXIMILIAN, and Colonel of the guard of the palace, who lately made a mysterious trip to the United States, and who sold in the capital the carriages, pictures and wines of his master, has been arrested, and put in prison.

Gen. CORONA and Staff arrived at Guadalajara on the 7th inst.

The Generals who were to have been tried at Queretaro will now be sent to the States where they committed their crimes.

A new and infamous system of robbery has been adopted by order of JUAREZ. To a correct understanding of the matter we premise by saying: Before MAXIMILIAN left the City of Mexico for his Queretaro campaign he ordered his carriages and various chattels to be sold, in order to pay debts due laborers and other employes about his house. The effects were sold at auction and passed into a thousand different hands. DIAZ directed the seizure of all such property, and ordered all holders of any effects purchased at the Emperor's sale to deliver up the same, threatening to imprison and otherwise punish all who should fail to comply immediately with the order. This information comes through Liberal papers, and is certainly true.

Admiral Palmer Gone to the City of Mexico—Reported Demand for Santa Anna.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 5.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz we have the following authentic reports:

Admiral PALMER and staff have gone to the City of Mexico, it is said, to demand the person of SANTA ANNA, and endeavor to persuade the Liberals to give up MAXIMILIAN's body. The Austrian steamer *Elizabeth* is lying at Sacrificios, taking on board Austrian refugees.

An American and French man-of-war had arrived off Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz was healthy.

Persistant Refusal of the Liberals to Deliver Up Maximilian's Remains.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 5.

The *Picayune* says a letter from Vera Cruz, dated July 24, has been received *via* Pensacola, from the Captain of the Austrian steamer *Elizabeth*, which states that up to that time the Mexicans had refused to deliver up the corpse of MAXIMILIAN. No cause was assigned for the refusal. The *Elizabeth* would leave for New-Orleans to-day, (the 5th.) The Captain had no hope of bringing away the body.

VIRGINIA.

Republican Convention—The Rural Delegates Crowded Out—Speeches by Botts, Peirpoint, Chandler, Hunnicutt and Others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

The State Republican Convention, so long the engrossing topic of conversation in political circles, assembled to-day in pursuance to call. The city was yesterday thronged with delegates and coöperationists from the rural districts, and spectators of all classes. The hotels were filled, and on the steps of the Ballard and Exchange white and black delegates exchanged cordial greetings, or in such of the barrooms as admit the equality of the freedman, (by allowing him to spend his money,) hobnobbed socially over Bourbon or Summerdean. There was the usual amount of buttonholing, caucusing and electioneering, and all looked forward with impatience to the eventful day which was to decide whether BOTTS or HUNNICUTT should control the destinies of the Republican Party of Virginia.

The object of the more moderate of the Republicans, under the lead of BOTTS, PEIRPOINT, FRANKLIN, STEARNS, (a Henrico millionaire and a consistent Union man throughout the war,) and others, was to hold a Convention, in which, by the admission of a limited number of delegates from each county, the schemes of HUNNICUTT and the more ultra wing of the party, whose stronghold is in Richmond, might be foiled, and in this they were supported by the "Coöperationists," or new converts to Republicanism.

Aware, however, of these intentions, HUNNICUTT favored a mass convention, in which the thousands of his Richmond adherents would be able to overslaugh the "Moderates," and, as usual, he carried his point by the aid of the hundreds of colored employes of the tobacco and other factories, who suspended labor, and, attired in their holiday bravery, encompassed the church long in advance of the hour of meeting, and awaited the opening of the doors.

The place selected for the assembling of the Convention was

THE OLD AFRICAN CHURCH,

a large, rambling, irregularly-constructed building, located on Broad-street, in a central part of the city. Here, after the failure of the Hunter-Stephens Conference, a great mass meeting was held, and the Southern leaders made a last, despairing effort to revive the failing courage and inspire the sinking hearts of the people. The contrast between the scene presented then and to-day was a striking one, and well calculated to inspire reflection. Then—feeble and reeling beneath the terrible blows of a million of armed men—the Virginia leaders still held their crests erect, and bade defiance to their foe; but now—crushed and humbled, subdued by the logic of the bullet and the pointed argument of the bayonet—the people looked on in a of bewilderment, as if not sure that they could trust the evidence of their senses.

THE CROWD.

The church will seat comfortably about two thousand persons, but, large as was its capacity, it was totally insufficient to admit the throng which beseiged the building, and when the doors were thrown open, an hour previous to the meeting of the Convention, the house was in a few minutes densely packed with a perspiring throng, so jammed together as to recall to the minds of unfortunate reporters schoolboy reminiscences of the reputed horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. A large majority of the country delegates were unable to obtain admittance, and despite the most persuasive oratory and the most cogent arguments of some of the fortunate insiders from the rural districts, on the impropriety of such a procedure, the friends of HUNNICUTT maintained their vantage-ground until the arrival of their leader.

HUNNICUTT'S WARNING AGAINST TREACHERY.

HUNNICUTT then addressed the meeting, asserting that rebels were seeking admission to their councils, and warned his hearers against the coöperationists, whose test of loyalty should be the swallowing of the Constitutional Amendment, the Civil Rights Bill, the Sherman-Stevens-Sheliabarger-Wilson Bill, the 17th of April Platform, WARDWELL, HUNNICUTT and the nigger, head and feet, hide and hair, tallow, bones and suet, body and soul, and then, perhaps, they might be called Republicans.

He continued in a similar strain until the hour of meeting arrived, when, amid great confusion and disorder, a storm of motions and resolutions, and a Babel of shouts of "Mr. President," "Mr.," "Or—," "Chair—," "'der," "'man," "Si—," "Mr.," "'lence," "Speak—," "Order," "'er," &c., and an excited discussion as to who should participate in the Convention, Mr. JOHN HAUXHURST, of Fairfax, was appointed temporary chairman, and Mr. CHAS. WHITTLESEY, of the Alexandria *Journal*, temporary secretary, and, despite the indignant protests of the rural delegates present, the Convention was decided to be a Mass Convention. An adjournment to the square was then decided upon, the ranche was instantly *vamosed*, and the immense throng surged through the streets to the Capitol-square, where they met on the eastern side of the Capitol.

A CONCILIATORY ADDRESS.

From the steps of the Capitol, Mr. CHIPLEY, of Montgomery County, addressed the meeting, advising a calm and dispassionate consideration of the best means of preserving the perpetuity of and creating friendly relations between the States of the Union. He dwelt upon the gravity and importance of the issue presented to the people of the South and counseled laying aside all former animosities and political prejudices and differences, and framing a platform whose generosity and magnanimity would redound at once to the character and interest of the party, and rally to its support the talent and intellect of the loyal South. He regretted the disposition manifested to exclude certain delegates, and inquired whether it was because they once entertained Anti-Republican views, or because they feared that were the State rehabilitated they would be kept out of office and power. He feared the last interrogatory covered the whole ground. If former political opinions furnished ground for exclusion, it would be well to begin in their own party, and some of their leading men would go by the board. B. F. BUTLER, in the Charleston Convention, repudiated Mr. DOUGLAS (as the choice of the Democratic Party) as not sufficiently Pro-Slavery, and time and again voted for the chief traitor of the rebellion because he favored the introduction of slaves into any Territory of the Union. What man was more instrumental than he in bringing on the late war? But was there any attempt to ostracise either BUTLER or STOKES of Tennessee?

Such conduct was not consistent, and gentlemen wishing to coöperate with them were entitled to as much favor as the persons just named. Suppose these "Coöperationists" were Secessionists, they were open to conviction, and every correct man when convinced of error would retract it and do right. It was neither kind nor politic to exclude these men forever from the ballot-box, and a magnanimous course would attract, as a contrary one would repel, thousands; for it could not be denied that the Republican Party at the North was, on account of its proscriptive policy, many thousands weaker than at the close of the war.

He believed that nine-tenths of the people in the rebel service were opposed to secession, and went with their States only because they believed they owed them primary allegiance, and such men were less guilty than BUTLER and STOKES and others who brought on the war. Those Southern men who clamored loudest for the war, and staid like white-livered cowards at home to shelter their worthless carcases from loyal bullets, were now the only class opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and a moderate course would leave this class in a hopeless minority, while a proscriptive one would drive thousands now willing to join the Republicans into the ranks of the Democratic Party.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A proposal to appoint a Committee of five on permanent organization gave rise to much excited and disorderly debate, but it was finally decided that the Committee should consist of one member from each delegation, and a recess was taken to allow the Committee to prepare their report.

BOTTS DENOUNCED, DEFENDED AND COUNSELED.

After the recess, prior to the appearance of the Committee, Mr. BAKER, of Norfolk, administered a severe verbal castigation to Mr. BOTTS for his political delinquencies, but that gentleman found an able defender in Rev. JNO. GIVEN (colored,) of Brooklyn, N. Y., who gracefully and eloquently, in a harangue interspersed with many a jest and anecdote, defended Mr. BOTTS, whom he counseled, however, to shape and keep a bee-line.

The Committee on Organization recommended the adoption of the platform of the Convention held on the 17th of April last, and renominated all the officers of the former Convention as follows:

President—JOHN HAWXHURST, of Alexandria.

Vice-Presidents—Lewis McKenzie, J. W. Hunnicutt, Wm. Davis, Dr. T. H. Bayne, T. S. Hargese, R. D. Beckley, Ellis Williams, Rev. McBrackett, W. A. Hodges and W. C. March.

Secretaries—J. W. Jenkins, Jas. M. Hoge and Geo. Fairman.

Chaplain—Rev. Thos. Henson.

Sergeants-at-Arms—Cornelius Harris and Peter Couch.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

The Convention reassembled this morning—a strong colored police force being appointed to preserve order, and when the crowd began to press into privileged places, the Acting Chief of Police desired them to "Keep back so that the Convention might be conducted in an orderly and becoming manner, and not as a disgraceful mob, as it was on yesterday.

The meeting was opened with the recitation by Rev. Mr. JOHNSON of the 23d Psalm, and with prayer by Rev. Dr. COLVER, who was introduced as an "Anti-Slavery patriarch," and who at the conclusion of his prayer announced that a Theological School had been fitted up here, where ministers and students for the ministry would receive gratuitous instruction.

Rev. Mr. HUNNICUTT then addressed the meeting, congratulating them that they had done their work, and done it well, without a split in their ranks, despite the predictions of the scoundrels of the Richmond Press, who had been disappointed in their expectations of a row, during which they could stand off and exclaim, "My God! what a h— of a fight." He was twelve months ahead of the other wing of the party, who could not see quite as far as he could, but he could pilot them safely into port. The conflict was over, and PEIRPOINT, BOTTS, CHANDLER and the whole of the other wing had come over, and were now marching in line with him, and none of the country delegates could go home and say "the Convention was controlled by Richmond men, d—n 'em!" Secession and Locofocoism were defunct, and the Republicans would be fools indeed to fear the dead ass, and his party would carry Virginia by 25,000 majority, and was willing to let the rank and file of the South go scot free, but would disfranchise the leaders of this base rebellion until the Judgment day, and then God might take them, but he would not. The rank and file, however, must stop abusing him and calling him an "old cuss," &c. He proceeded at some length, and at the conclusion of his speech the Convention adjourned and resolved itself into a mass meeting, of which Mr. HAWXHURST was chosen President, and Mr. BUTTS, of Norfolk, Secretary.

BOTTS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mr. BOTTS being called for, came forward and said he was no intruder into the Republican Party, of which he had been a member first and last. He had been desired to explain his conduct, and wished to know what conduct was alluded to. [A voice—Going JEFF. DAVIS' bail.] He had done nothing which needed explanation. He pronounced untrue the charge that he had written private letters denouncing Northern settlers as squatters, who had no business here, and defied the production of the letter. But odium had been cast upon him, because for 30 years he had acted with the North, and manifested kindly feelings to the colored people. He stood side by side with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on the question of the right of petition, and in 1850 in a school in Powhatan County, said that while he regarded Slavery as humanizing, civilizing and Christianizing to the slave, the man would be a benefactor who would devise means of emancipating the slaves of the South. In the State Convention of the same year he proposed to coalesce with any party opposed to Democracy.

Another charge was that he opposed colored suffrage in the Philadelphia Convention, and it was true he did, but the reason was that while he said he would let educated monkeys vote if they would help the Republican Party, he also knew and said that giving freedmen suffrage without protection would be adding to the strength of the Democratic Party.

He did not participate in the April Convention, because he thought he could do more good as an outside worker, nor did he call the Charlottsville Convention in opposition to that Covention, whose platform, resolutions and principles he indorsed, as would the rural delegations, which had, he regretted, been excluded from the present Convention either by accident or design (he hoped by accident.) Those men were much mortified, and many were indignant at the exclusion, and some of them would have returned home had he not persuaded them to remain, he urging them, like him, to sacrifice private feelings to the good of the cause. He considered the organization of the Republican Party as of more vital consequence than aught else, for Democracy, which had more lives than a cat, was not dead, and was actuated by a wonderful unanimity.

He then read the paper prepared for the Convention, and approved by HUNNICUTT, WARDWELL and UNDERWOOD.

GOV. PEIRPOINT'S ADDRESS.

The Governor then took the stand, and in a few brief remarks announced his intention of canvassing the State and deliberating with her best citizens of all colors as to the best means of sustaining the ancient prosperity of Virginia, of kindling again the fires of liberty and renewing the spirit of patriotism. He endorsed the platform adopted by the Convention, thanked God for the freedom of the slave and the triumph of Republican principles; expressed his belief in the right of negro suffrage, and thought the idea of educating before enfranchising the freedman ridiculous, as the qualification of a voter lay in the heart.

MR. CHANDLER SPEAKS.

Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, United States District Attorney, drew a graphic picture of the scenes in Richmond upon the passage of the secession ordinance, and spoke of the contrast between them and the one in which he was now participating. He spoke with scathing scorn of those who clamored loudest for war, and then sought refuge in the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department. He announced himself as an unqualified supporter of the Republican Party, and placed implicit confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the negro and his capacity for self-government. He did not wish to disfranchise the masses of the Southern people, but would say to their leaders—

"CASSIO, never more be officer of mine."

GEN. SHERIDAN INDORSED.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, The loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as their candidate for election to the office now held by the chance President of the United States; and as the late war has placed the Republican Party as well as the nation, under obligation to many distinguished generals for the service they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness, and as the names of Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan and Schofield, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and Hon. Henry Wilson, are prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office; therefore be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Gen. SHERIDAN in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassments thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican Party look forward to such acts of protection to the loyal men of the South as Gen. SHERIDAN and other Generals are extending to them with great hope in the future of the prosperity of the country, and that we, as a party, now give notice that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South their due consideration."

AN INDIGNATION MEETING

was held by a large number of colored men on yesterday morning. Rev. J. V. GHIEN, of Brooklyn, being appointed Chairman, and J. FARRELL, Secretary. The ambition of members of the party, whether said members were BOTTS or HUNNICUT, were denounced. The Convention pronounced a "Richmond mob," and its action vehemently denounced by Dr. BROWN of Pennsylvania, FIELDS COOK (colored) of Richmond, and sundry other influential white and colored delegates. The meeting indorsed the platform of the April Convention, but not the proceedings of the last Convention, they having been irregularly and and unjustly conducted.

W.

The Republican State Convention—Its Composition—Its Failure—The Causes of Failure, and the Benefits that will Result from the Disclosure of the Disease.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

I came here to observe the proceedings of the Republican State Convention. Considered with reference to the objects for which it was called, it has failed. The reconciliation of different classes of Union men, the consolidation of loyal sentiment, in one harmonious Republican organization, has not been effected.

Those who have given attention to the course of politics in Virginia will have observed the growth of a widely-pervading sentiment among our white population in favor of carrying into effect the reconstruction laws of Congress, and of upholding heartily the cause of Union through the instrumentality of the Republican Party. This sentiment has taken possession of far the greater part of the native white population. It pervades all classes of men, of all former political associations. But it is a sentiment of conciliation, compromise, tolerance, fraternity and peace. The class which it actuates long for peace. They are averse to all further strife. They eschew controversy of every sort. They would avoid collision. They are unwilling to antagonize, much preferring to propitiate, adverse sentiment.

Though very numerous, they cannot be called a party; for they are utterly without organization. They are unwilling to become partisans even to the extent of organizing. Yet they number as much, probably, as eighty per cent. of the native white population in this State. They are without the usual incentives to party zeal. They do not desire office or position for themselves or their friends. They are willing to support good men who may be put forward as candidates by the regularly organized Republican Party.

Although many of these men are disfranchised, they are actuated by all the sentiments which make up a genuine and sincere loyalty. They are anxious to forget the past; and are loyal from conviction, from interest, and from the dictates of a sincere patriotism. They are willing to do all that a most exacting distrust may demand of them, in vindication of their sincerity as Union men and Republicans.

This temper actuates the great mass of our native white population. They long for peace, reconciliation and harmony. Those are their watchwords. They constitute the material out of which a stable, permanent, good and great Union Republican Party may and is to be formed, if formed at all, in Virginia and the Southern States.

The attention of the close observer of Southern politics will also have been attracted to a very different class of men, who are energetically engaged in forming a Republican Party among us, on very different principles. I allude to the Radicals. The leaders of it are for the most part, strangers to our people. Born and reared elsewhere, they come among us filled with prejudices, practiced in crimination and invective, predetermined to hostility and antagonism, and like Saul of Tarsus, breathing forth threatening and slaughter. I do not deny the integrity of their motives, or presume to judge or to censure; I simply aim to describe them. They, are, in part, fanatics, and in part aspirants to office after too brief a residence in the land which they would rule. They are busily constructing a party on their own extreme, combative, aggressive ideas and principles. They are rapidly inoculating the negro population with their own intolerant and vindictive sentiments, towards the native whites. They hold incessant meetings in secret which are willingly attended by the susceptible negroes. In these conclaves they work up their own feelings and those of the negroes into an extravagant excitement on political subjects. They insist that great wrongs exist that ought to be righted; and they thoroughly school their disciples in the arguments of agrarianism and Radicalism. To obtain their confidence and propitiate their favor, it is not sufficient that the former slaveholders have renounced all the heresies of secession, and become Union men in heart and soul, but they must be also levelers and reformers.

Such are the two classes of Republicans which exist in this State, and I suppose throughout the South. Those first described are indisposed to participate in any party action, and are wholly without organization. The other is thoroughly organized, and assiduous and energetic in the prosecution of all their party measures.

The object of the Convention just held in this city was to unite and combine these two political elements into one harmonious party. But that object has failed, as a matter of course. It was an effort to amalgamate peace with strife, propitiation with vengeance. There could be no fraternization between classes so entirely opposite to each other in temper and aims. The quiet citizens who had reluctantly emerged from a congenial retirement, and doubtingly consented to leave their homes and take part in the boisterous transactions of party, did not find in Richmond the welcome that was promised. They encountered the cold shoulder of distrust where they expected the cordial hand of welcome and fellowship.

The negroes of Richmond and the adjoining counties, who assembled in immense numbers, overwhelmed their white colleagues. The error of calling a mass Convention had been committed, and that error had been intensified by fixing upon Richmond as the place of meeting. As a consequence, the negroes came up from the clubs in vast troops and outcounted the whites by ten to one. They brought with them the intolerant, aggressive antagonism of the clubs. It was in their minds a question whether their own peculiar party should retain the State organization or whether it should pass into the hands of the whites.

Unfortunately there was another antagonism needlessly introduced into this Convention, called in the interests of fraternity and harmony. Some of the speakers insisted upon launching out into severe criminations upon the old Democracy of the State. Many of the men who had come up from the counties in the interests of conciliation and harmony had been Democrats, and although these attacks were like firing volleys at skeletons and tombstones, still they outraged the sentiments that had brought these men to the Convention.

After all, three-fourths of the success of popular gatherings depends upon skill, experience, tact and good sense in the managers of them. Here there was no competent leadership; no wise heads in authority; no steady hand at the helm; no skillful direction, watchful, prompt and energetic.

I think, however, that much good will result from the lessons of the week. The blunders and follies that have been enacted for months in the obscure counties have been conspicuously repeated at the capital. I have indicated the form of the trouble. The great office of the Republican Party in the South is to pacify, conciliate and reconstruct. Let it insist unyieldingly upon its principles, but encourage the people to accept them. The war of sections has ceased in the field; let it cease in the clubs. Let the Republicans of the North require the men who come down here for the purpose of leading the negroes and directing the action of the Radical Party, to act in the spirit of peace and reconciliation, which is the true and ought to be the real mission of Republicanism in the South. The great mass of our white people are willing to meet them more than half way, on a platform of fraternity and good will. Why invite them to enter the Union Republican Party, and rudely close the door in their faces when they present themselves for the purpose?

I do not regret any untoward occurrence of the week; for I believe it will point out the evils that afflict the Republican organization in Virginia; and will thus ensure the prompt application of the proper remedy. For that reason I am glad that the Convention has been held, although its object has failed of being accomplished. I have not written in an invidious temper. I have sought to point out the disease and its remedy.

POW-HA-TAN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Indian Murder—The Yellow Fever Aboard the Resaca—Fire in Mariposa—Shipping and Commercial Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 5.

A dispatch from Nevada announces the murder, by Indians, of JAMES A. BANKS, Speaker of the Assembly, and formerly a prominent Republican legislator in California.

One new case of yellow fever has been developed on the United States steamer *Resaca*, but no more deaths have occurred. The disease will probably give way to the climate.

A fire occurred in Mariposa on the 2d inst., and destroyed property to the value of $8,000. Another fire broke out in Santa Clara to-day, and destroyed a larger amount of property.

The Union State Committee nominated E. G. WAITE, Clerk of the Supreme Court, to fill the place of Mr. FARQUHAR, deceased.

Forty merchant vessels arrived in this port from sea since the night of the 3d inst., among the rest is the steamer *Great Republic*, from New-York, *via* Panama, July 24, which sails for China on the 3d of September, and the ship *Day Dawn* from Hong-Kong. There were also twenty-nine arrivals from California coast ports, chiefly laden with lumber.

The first mail by steamship for Honolulu sails on the 5th of September.

The steamship *Montana* had her bottom beat in when aground a few days ago, narrowly escaping a break under her boilers.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of $40 a share, amounting to $80,000.

The demand for gold for duties with the week was $145,000.

The large receipts of wheat still continue, but there is no change in prices.

Legal-tenders 72½.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* has sailed for San Juan del Sur.

The ships *Tennyson* and *Burlington*, for Liverpool, have sailed.

Affairs in Massachusetts—The Annexation of Roxbur to Boston—Descent on Club-Houses.

BOSTON, Monday August 5.

The question of annexing Roxbur to Boston will be settled on the 9th of September next by vote of the population of the two cities.

The State Constables invaded three club-houses in Lynn, Saturday night. They seized the liquors and gambling implements on the premises, and arrested 34 individuals.

A dispatch from Portland announces the arrival there, this morning, of the Boston yacht squadron.

Base-Ball Matters—Matches in Maine and Virginia.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 5.

The base-ball tournament closed to-day by the Cushnocs, of Augusta, playing against the Eons, of Portland. The Eons won, carrying off the silver ball. The Eons scored 48, to the Cushnoc's 30.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 5.

A match was played to-day between the Pastimes, of Baltimore, and the Pastimes, of this city, which was won by the former, the score standing 53 to 9.

Affairs in Toronto—A Privy Council to be Held in Ottawa.

TORONTO, Ontario, Monday, Aug. 5.

A man named STEWART, a nephew of Sir FRANCIS HINCK, and much addicted to the use of liquor, was found dead in a vacant lot on Colburne-street this afternoon.

A dispatch from Ottawa says Lord MONCK will drive there to-morrow, and a Privy Council will be held on Wednesday, and writs for an election returnable in forty days, will be issued on that day.

Deaths from Yellow Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Eighty cases of yellow fever are reported at Corpus Christi, and four deaths had occurred. Business was generally suspended.

Five deaths on Saturday and seven deaths on Sunday, from yellow fever, occurred in Galveston.

The Chief of Police of this city, and Dr. SAYLER, Medical Director, are dead.

Commencement Exercises at Bowdoin College, Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Monday, Aug. 5.

Commencement exercises were inaugurated at Bowdoin College yesterday afternoon, by President HARRIS delivering the baccalaureate sermon. The church was crowded. President HARRIS will be formally inducted into service to-morrow forenoon. The weather is fair and the exercises of Commencement week promise to pass off finely.

Railroad Accident near Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Aug. 5.

A passenger train on the Connecticut River Railroad this afternoon ran into a carriage a short distance from this city, containing Mrs. ALEXANDER CHAPIN and Mrs. NATHAN DUNBAR. The first-named lady will probably die from the effect of her injuries, but the latter, though carried some distance by the locomotive, was not seriously hurt.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 5.

JOSEHH STEIN's warehouse on Sixth-street, between Main and the river, wherein a large quantity of malt, barley and oats were stored, was entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $10,000.

Sinking of a Steamboat off Henderson Island.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 5.

The sternwheel steamer *Cora S.*, from Louisville, bound for Cairo with a full load, sunk on Sunday at Henderson Island. No lives are reported lost.

Encouraging Cotton Reports from Sea Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 5.

Weather clear and warm. Accounts from Sea Island represent the crops improving.

Weather Reports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 5.

The weather is clear and pleasant. The crop accounts continue favorable.

Secretary Seward en route to Washington.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday Aug. 5.

Secretary SEWARD left here for Washington at 11:30 this morning, in a special train, *via* Elmira.

Death of a Prominent Pittsburgher.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 5.

ANDREW FULTON, a well-known bell founder and an old and respected citizen, died in this city yesterday.

Colored Masons—Letter from Garibaldi.

The following is a letter from GARIBALDI to Mr. EUGENE CHASSAIGNAC, Gr. Com. of the Scotch Masons of Louisiana:

MONSUMMANO, June 21, 1867.

BELOVED BROTHER: I associate fully, indeed, with your manly resolution of admitting all colored brethren into your lodges.

"He is the Lord of the cedars of Lebanon, as well as of the hyssop, which grows best in the deepest recesses of the valleys."—*Massillon.*

The G. A. of the U. dispenses light and air to the lion and to the lamb, and holds to each an equal measure; and he fecundates the seed for the ant as well as for man.

Your great Republic—the palladium of the world's freedom—ought not now to falter in the path of the emancipation of all races, sanctified as it has been by so much blood and heroism.

An affectionate and triple embrace to the brethren from Yours, for life,

G. GARIBALDI, Thirty-third.

Gen. SICKLES has issued no orders prohibiting the importation or exportation of corn within the Second Military District.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin in 1849—Time's Changes—Looking for Lodgings—The Streets—The Beer-Gardens—Military Education—The Police System—Political Affairs—Peace or War?

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 14, 1867.

I have not been in Berlin since 1849. When I left, all Germany was convulsed by revolutions, and Berlin cowed under the military despotism of generals, who were enraged at the sight of a "Hecker hat" or a democratic-cut beard or long hair. The people were divided—at least by the Police—into such as were already in prison and such as were *not yet* in prison. Whoever had a heart for his country and liberty could not help feeling a little nervous when meeting the eye of a policeman. The house of correction is no desirable resort, although you might have found there, at that time, men belonging to the aristocracy of science and intelligence. Many of them ended at the gallows, or were shot, condemned by court-martials; others fled to England or America to escape such a fate, and to eat the "bitter bread of banishment." You will understand why I felt particularly moved, and almost solemn, on treading again this soil moistened by the tears and the blood of so many martyrs of liberty, and that I looked out with anxious eagerness for the crop sprung up from such precious seed. I have not been here long enough to pronounce about it, but judging from first impressions, I think I may safely say this much, that the blood of those noble martyrs has not been spilled quite in vain. We Americans complain frequently, and have good reason to do so, about the rash judgments which Europeans pronounce about our country from first impressions; I think it therefore prudent to wait a little longer, before giving my opinion, not for fear of offending in the same manner as Europeans do who visit our country, but, on the contrary, of praising too much, bribed by agreeable trifles, which are flattering to my senses. Place a cartoon of RAPHAEL, sketched with charcoal on a large and rough surface at the side of one of those highly finished oil paintings of modern German masters, as we see them everywhere in the Exposition; most people will pay little attention to the cartoon, and be enraptured by the oil painting, while a connoisseur shrugs his shoulders at the object of our delight, and gets into extasies over the rough sketch of the great master of masters. Our great country is the cartoon of RAPHAEL, and Germany the oil painting. Excuse this preamble; I shall not fall again into this reflective German sin, but, according to the rule of HORACE and the practical American fashion, jump right into the middle of the matter.

It is a pleasure to travel with the express train from Frankfort to Berlin. You forget that you were annoyed in the baggage-room, by having to pay a dollar or so for your small trunk, as soon as you had taken your seat in the clean and well-cushioned coupé in the car, a second class car, for express trains have no third class. The conductor, and all railroad employés are in uniform and look neat; many of them wear medals, all have been soldiers and the uniform is natural to them. The post officers, whom you see at the stations, also wear uniforms, blue with orange collars; the clerks look like military officers, for they have swords and epaulets. Everything is carried on with military precision, and all you see is done in a manner, to create the ridiculous suspicion that the railroads are built only for the benefit of the public, and not for that of a company. Station Gunthershausen, 22 minutes for supper. A delicious monster Spring chicken and a fine bottle of beer—25 cents. Good hot coffee is ready at another station at 4 o'clock in the morning, and later again. At 7:30 in the morning you arrive in Berlin. Should it happen to be a Sunday, and the train much crowded—you know these wicked Germans do not care much for the Sabbath, and will smart for it afterward, I hope—you may find it difficult to get a fiacre, therefore you would do wise to telegraph for one to the station-inspector, which you may do for 25 cents from one of the stations, and there will be one ready for you in Berlin without additional expense. Exchange your luggage ticket for your trunk instead of giving it to one of the railroad porters, for you would have to wait an hour or two, and drive to some hotel. The fiacre men wear also a uniform, and are kept under strict military rule. On entering this fiacre they must hand you a ticket; if they do not, you need not pay anything, even if they carry you across the whole city. The fare is about 12 cents for the first twenty minutes, and 3½ cents for each five minutes more. (I calculate a Prussian thaler equal to one dollar in greenbacks.) Do you intend to stay here for a longer time you would do well to take a lodging; you will find one in half an hour. Being rather fastidious in my taste, as becomes your correspondent, I looked for a Herrschaftliche Wohnung.

It is difficult to translate "herrshafflich." My dictionary says belonging to or proceeding from a lord or master. I found "lordly dwelling" consisting of two rooms in front, a bedroom, anti-chamber and kitchen. Red velvet sofas and arm-chairs, richly gilt-framed looking-glasses, magnificently embroidered curtains, splendid piano, large oil paintings which would be labeled at PHELPS & SOLOMON'S, in Washington, $1,600 each, crystal chandeliers, Sardanapalian bed, &c., &c., and a pretty smiling chambermaid calling me "gnadiger Herr," (my lord,) a fresh bouquet of flowers on my table, and many other things which I omit for want of space, all that too for twenty-five Prussian thalers a month.

Let us take a walk through the streets. They are spacious, well paved and clean, and provided with wide, unobstructed sidewalks. The houses are mostly large, and not only well built, but most of them with some architectural pretensions. Many of them are ornamented with sculptures or fine statues. Now and then you see large squares with shrubs and flowers, and marble or bronze statues of Prussia's Grants, Shermans and Sheridans of olden times and the present age. The paltry river Spree is honored with magnificent bridges, which are ornamented which marble or other statues, of which every one surpasses in beauty any that I have seen in America. The public buildings are very fine; some of them, for instance the arsenal, are noted among the finest specimens of architecture, but they are not so magnificent as our Capitol in Washington, or the Treasury, or Patent Office. I do not think that there are large marble quarries to be found in Germany, although I heard speak of the marbles of Silesia. I never saw a marble building here, except the "Marble Palace" in Potsdam, for which the material came from Italy. Berlin looks altogether like a "Herrschaftliche Wohnung;" everything you see is pleasing to the eye and calculated for the comfort of the people. Trade here is of course not so lively as it is in New-York, but the half million of Prussians living here must eat and be supplied with necessities and luxuries. This is provided for by an immense number of shops, coffee-houses, beer-gardens, restaurants, &c., &c. About all these establishments and their characteristic features I shall, perhaps, speak at another opportunity, now I will only say that the things laid out in the show-windows are higly interesting to the reflecting observer. They prove not only that the Germans are a very industrious and intelligent people, but also that education and refinement of taste have penetrated to even the lowest classes. The most common things have an artistical shape, as far as the nature of the object will permit. Only the weiss-beer glasses make a striking exception. Imagine cylinders of glass about one foot high and ten inches wide; a baby might be drowned in them. About the low prices I have already spoken in former letters, and you cannot help shaking your head when seeing some articles marked as many groschens as you must pay dollars in Washington.

Now look at the people moving in their wide and clean streets. They are all well dressed and well behaving. I have not seen yet one drunken man, nor a beggar, nor heard or seen anything offending my sense of propriety. It is not difficult to find the reason for it. Every man you see has been a soldier for several years, and if you would be acquainted with the rational manner in which soldiers are educated here, you would perhaps be somewhat reconciled with the disadvantages which the military law in Prussia has in the eyes of an American. It seems to be monstrous and intolerable to be compelled to serve as a private for several years, to the prejudice of your business, &c., and I admit that it is hard in some particular cases; but whatever may be said against this system, its advantages for the whole of the people are preponderating. The school system in Prussia is said to be the best in the world; of course it has its salutary influence, but the education of the young men, particularly of the rural population and the poorer classes in the cities, would be imperfect without the military training. The service in the regular army is beneficial both to the health of the body and the mind. The young men become used to order and cleanliness; their sense of honor is strongly developed, and respect to the law becomes natural to them. This military system of Prussia is the reason why her people is the leading one in Germany in every respect. I know very well that also some disadvantages spring from it, and that it is acting as a check in things where progress would be desirable; but that is indeed more apparent than real, and only for a time. The rock under which you lay an acorn will some time be lifted by the roots of the oak. The policemen whom you see in the streets are not selected from among the rowdies and loafers, but from the best behaving of the non-commissioned officers. All wear a very suitable uniform, black helmets and swords, and I found them always obliging and polite. Although originally organized in 1848 after the English model, they have now surpassed it. Even from this rough sketch you will understand that even a connoisseur who values the American cartoon of RAPHAEL, may be highly pleased with the finished details of the Prussian picture.

JULY 15.—Neither the court, nor the secretaries, nor the "upper thousands," in short, "nobody" is in town, at least nobody of whom you could hear anything reliable in reference to politics. Even the editors of the papers do not know much, as knowing as they may choose to appear, for the position of the press, although considerably improved since 1849, is far from that to which we are used in America. More or less it is as it was of yore. The King and his cabinet do what they please, and the press and the representatives of the people may try to make the best of it, and flatter themselves with the idea that the measures carried out—if successful—originated with them. In reference to the *foreign policy*, at least, neither "Reicharath" nor press seem to have any influence.

Peace or war? That is the momentous question which you hear everywhere, and which nobody can answer. I repeat one cannot help still believing that Prussia committed a great mistake when permitting France to get the better of her in the Luxemburg affair. This mistake falls, however, not on the shoulders of Count BISMARCK, but on those of the King himself, although the Count is said to have drawn the attention of the Emperor to Luxemburg by a proposition, made in the first half of October, 1866, of an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia, France and Italy, according to which France was to have not only Luxemburg but also Belgium, with the exception of Antwerp, which was to remain a free and neutral city. Italy was to have Illyria and Trentin, and Prussia the whole north coast—that is, the present Kingdom of Holland. NAPOLEON did not answer this proposition, but took steps to get Luxemburg. Everybody here feels that the the present state of things is only a provisory one, and that sooner or later it must come to an issue between France and Germany. In France the same feeling prevails. The French get impatient at the juggler tricks of their great sorcerer, for which they have to pay and receive no advantage. The Mexican affair has given NAPOLEON a more telling blow than anything else. The French, who are a noble feeling people, are ashamed of the miserable behavior of their Emperor and the scoundrelism of Marshal BAZAINE. MAXIMILIAN'S death falls on the head of NAPOLEON. The French are convinced of it, and the Emperor himself knows it and tries to shift his guilt from his shoulders on those of—the United States! The French court is mourning for poor MAX; NAPOLEON is writing condoling letters, and doing all he can to induce the brother of the man whom he caused to perish to visit him with his wife in Paris. FRANCIS JOSEPH did not invent gunpowder, but he has good sense enough to feel that a friendly visit to NAPOLEON is improper, and his first impulse was to countermand his journey. Now, for political reasons, he has decided to go, and has informed NAPOLEON of his proposed visit.

It is said that he will come to Paris in the first week of September, and that Baron BEUST will precede him there. This success is worth something. If the brother of MAXIMILIAN shakes hands with NAPOLEON, he, of course, cannot be thought guilty by him, and those that say the contrary are slanderers. There is something said about an alliance between the Catholic Powers, France, Italy and Austria, against Germany and Russia. The King of Bavaria is also expected in Paris, and since he is a Catholic, he may also be a figure in NAPOLEON'S calculation. Should NAPOLEON have such an idea, he comes too late with it. Germany has had too much of religious wars in olden times, and the behavior of the Pope and the Catholic clergy in Italy and Austria are not very well calculated to increase the zeal and love for the institution of the Roman Church. Such a war would be utterly unpopular in German Austria, and produce a very wonderful and unexpected result. Baron BEUST is too clever, and will not go into the French moustrap, however tempting the poisoned bait may be. The Kings of Sweden and Denmark will also be of that Royal party, and that looks indeed like business. It is said that FRANCIS JOSEPH will stay only a few days in France, and that NAPOLEON will amuse him with military reviews at the camp of Chalons. Meanwhile the Empresses—both in deep mourning—will visit together the charitable institutions of Paris. Both the King of Prussia and Emperor NAPOLEON are anxious to make believe that their interview was satisfactory. The King has declared so publicly, and NAPOLEON has given instructions to his Press-flunkies to deal for the moment tenderly with Prussia—not to hurt the feelings of the Queen, who is in Paris. Notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, it has the appearance as if France is preparing for war, and Prussia, although doing nothing extraordinary, is not idle either. The fortresses of Cologne and Taarlouis are to be strengthened and extended, and the fortifications in the Prussian ports likewise. Those of the port of Geestemunde are nearly finished, and those at Kiel also. One fort there—the Braunsberg—which was erected in 1864, is very strong. It is to be armed with twelve rifled steel guns, 72-pounders, and KRUPP'S monster gun, now at the Paris Exposition, is also to go there. The Luxemburg difficulty has been settled, but if war is wanted, a pretext is still at hand, and it has the appearance as if the Schleswig question is reserved for this purpose. It is true France has, in fact, nothing to do with it; but if NAPOLEON should prefer to pacify the clamors of his people by war rather than by granting liberties which might be still more dangerous to the Napoleonic dynasty, the King of Denmark may easily be induced to appeal to NAPOLEON.

OHIO—ITS FINANCES AND AGRICULTURE.

Crops of Ohio—Aggregate Production—Financial Success—New Railroads.

THE BERCHES, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

In the TIMES, of the 29th ult., I saw a letter from your correspondent at Zanesville, Ohio, describing in glowing terms the harvests on the Muskingum—hay, wheat, and the promise of corn and potatoes—all gave evidence of one of the fullest harvests which ever blest the country. I have heretofore said, in the TIMES, that without some extraordinary misfortune this must be the case. For several years our crops have, in the aggregate, been below the average; but the past Winter was a good preparation for the coming crops, the Spring was favorable, and, as yet, there has been no drouth. All the elements, therefore, have conspired to produce abundant crops, and, with few exceptions, this has been the case throughout the United States. The effect of this vast production on the wealth, comfort and welfare of the people cannot be over-estimated. It is true that our surpluses will bring lower prices, but this is a great blessing to the laborers, of which there are millions in the country, not producers. They must expect lower wages—(for the price of a buahel of wheat is the standard of labor)—but they will have more to eat and more to spare, and more to save. The million of people in and about New-York will rejoice in plenty—not only of the substantials of life, but in its greatest luxuries, such as fine fruits of all kinds.

Several persons have inquired of me as to probable prices during the Autumn and Winter. This is the most uncertain of all things, because dependent on various elements. But there is one principle very clear. If you greatly increase the quantity or mass of any given product, in relation to the demand for it, the price must be lower. On the other hand, our currency is in large volume, and prices, therefore, cannot be very low. That I may give some elements of calculation, I will make an estimate of the probable wheat crop of the United States; another of the aggregate crops of Ohio, and another of the aggregate crops of the United States.

1. Of the wheat crop we have these data: The cereal crops of 1860; the reports of the Agricultural Department since then; and thirdly, reliable reports of the present crop. The result for the wheat crop of 1867 is as follows, the South being put in gross:

	1860. Bushels.	1867. Bushels.
New-England	1,084,000	1,500,000
New-York	8,681,000	9,000,000
Jersey, Maryland and Delaware	8,778,000	10,000,000
Pennsylvania	13,042,000	14,000,000
Ohio	15,119,000	22,000,000
Indiana	16,848,000	18,000,000
Illinois	28,837,800	26,000,000
Michigan	8,336,000	12,000,000
Wisconsin	15,667,000	18,000,000
Iowa	3,449,000	15,000,000
Minnesota	2,186,000	10,000,000
Kansas	194,000	5,000,000
Missouri	4,200,000	8,000,000
Kentucky	7,394,000	8,000,000
Pacific States	1,000 000	12,000,000
Southern States	31,000,000	30,000,000
Total United States	172,000,000	218,500,000

I believe this is above the estimate of the Agricultural Department, but I am confident my estimate is too low. I believe the crops of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and California will be above what I have stated.

2. *Crops of Ohio.*—In Ohio all the crops are returned each year, and the aggregates of all crops have been returned by the Commissioner of Statistics for many years, so that it is not difficult to make an estimate at this season of the year quite near the truth. Allowing for average crops, and for a gradual increase of cultivated land, the following will be the average and crops for 1867:

	Acres.	Product.
Wheat	1,600,000	22,400,000 bushels.
Corn	2,200,000	80,000,000 bushels.
Oats	700,000	18,000,000 bushels.
Other grains	300,000	4,000,000 bushels.
Potatoes	85,000	7,000,000 bushels.
Aggregate		131,400,000 bushels.

The probability is that the crops of Ohio will go above this. Besides this, the crop of hay will reach 2,000,000 of tons; of wool, 25,000,000 of pounds; and of molasses, (sorghum,) 3,000,000 of gallons. The number of sheep is 7,000,000, and of horses 700,000. Illinois will be in advance of Ohio in corn and wheat; but, in the aggregate of all productions, Ohio is the first agricultural State of the Union.

Ohio is also first in financial success. A few days since I was in the office of A. P. RUSSELL, Esq., formerly Secretary of State of Ohio, and now her financial agent in New-York—one of those substantial men whom Ohio trusts more than she pays; for Ohio has an idea that if her men will work and do their duty without much pay they are welcome to do it. We talked over the finances of the State, and the upshot of it is that after our great and expensive war, in which Ohio furnished the Generals to command and to succeed, besides her full portion of men and money, the State and her municipalities have reduced their debt instead of increasing it! The State debt is diminished five millions of dollars, and the entire debt of the State is now less than one per cent. on her taxable property. She could pay the whole in one year, and would do it if she could get the bonds. As it is, the sinking fund will pay the whole in three or four years. The great secret of financial success in Ohio is that Ohio pays as she goes, which JOHN RANDOLPH says is the great principle of all finance. The people of Ohio never hesitate to tax themselves for whatever they have got to pay. There is no demagogue now, or ever will be, in Ohio popular enough to stand before the people and flinch a moment from any just demands upon the State or country. We never hear the newspapers talking of corrupt Legislatures or City Councils. A suspicion of any want of integrity or fair dealing would, in Ohio, hurl any man from office or influence. Rogues there are; but they must fight it out on the rogue line and not in any respectable place.

The industrial movement in Ohio (except as to agriculture) is not specially active. There are two railroad projects which will probably in the end be accomplished, and will be very important. One is a railroad through Columbus from the mineral region of the Hocking and the Muskingum to Toledo. If made, this will have a double interest—one to connect Baltimore with the Northwest, and the other of more importance to Ohio—to supply her northwestern counties with coal and iron. The other is in connection with the Virginia and Ohio Railroad. I see it stated that the Virginia Company have obtained $5,000,000 to complete their road from Covington to the Ohio. If so, this road will be made, and of course a direct railroad will be made from its terminus on the Ohio to Cincinnati. Supposing this to be done, Cincinnati will have a great advantage over all the Western cities, for she will have a direct line of railroad to Norfolk, the nearest harbor on the Atlantic to her, and the best. She will command the trade of the Southern Atlantic, and make her shipments direct to Europe. I tell you in advance that there is to be a great revolution in this respect. Both Virginia and Cincinnati will be wonderfully blind to their interests if they do not see this and complete this grand line of railroad as speedily as possible.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Workmen are busily engaged in preparing for an abutment on the American side of the Niagara River for the new suspension bridge which is intended to connect the Canada and American shores at Niagara Falls. This bridge is intended for the accommodation of foot passengers only, and the public at large will be indebted to the enterprise and energy of such

gentlemen as Messrs. WM. FARLEY, HORACE WHITE, of Niagara Falls, and JOHN T. CLARK, of Clifton, Canada, for it is certain that it will prove one of the cheapest and most imposing views of the falls. The bridge is situated but a short distance from the International Hotel on the American side, and the Clifton House on the Canada side. It will require a span of 1,000 feet, which will be ten feet and a half above the water, one hundred feet. The structure will be of the usual wire cables resting upon wooden towers. It will be abundantly strong and safe for the purpose for which it is intended. The timbers are all framed, and will be put in place in the shortest possible time.—*Syracuse Journal.*

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Excitement Caused by the Speech of Mr. Ben Hill—Singular Rumors—Registration—The Negroes Taking the Lead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

Here and there mention is made of Mr. BEN. H. HILL'S "great effort," and of the intense excitement it has created at the North. "Do you know," said one, "that little DUNCAN got Gen. POPE to telegraph to Gen. GRANT, advising HILL'S arrest, that Gen. GRANT ordered it, and that it was only prevented by a positive counter order from ANDY JOHNSON?" "There is not a word of truth in the report," said another: "little DUNCAN may have recommended the arrest, as he would any other Bance Sniffle, (piece of cowardly malignity,) but POPE has too much sense to fall into such a trap. I heard that the General flatly refused to interfere with Mr. HILL, or to abridge freedom of speech, except in the case of officers of the Provisional Government." I have heard how Gen. DUNN was electrified, and how Colonels and Captains and Lieutenants were variously affected by Mr. HILL'S orstory; and then again I heard that Lieut.-Gov. BROWN had declared that "BEN HILL is the best stump speaker for the Radicals who has yet appeared—that WILSON and KELLY were nowhere in comparison." "What do you advise, Convention or no Convention?" asked a young man, addressing himself to an unpardoned and disfranchised rebel whom he met in a lawyer's office yesterday. "I have no advice to give either way," he replied, "and I am not going to give any. I neither want to be hounded and denounced as a Radical like JOE BROWN and ALECK STEPHENS, who give advice, nor do I want to get POPE or GRANT after me with bayonets and military commissioners if I talk like BEN. HILL."

Next week all the world and his family will be in Athens to attend the Commencement of the University of Georgia. Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. TOOMBS, Gov. COBB, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HILL, Gov. JENKINS, Jo. BROWN, and a number of lesser lights, but yet prominent men, are announced as certain to be present, and the fact that so many political celebrities will be there, makes Athens at present the great point of attraction, and gives no ordinary value to an invitation to a private house "to spend Commencement week." It is said that the exercises will be unusually interesting. The gifted Chancellor of the University, Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D., will preach the commencement sermon on the 4th of August. Rev. Dr. BRANTLY will deliver a eulogy on the late Chief-Justice LUMPKIN, by request of the literary societies, one of which—the Phi Kappa—the lamented Judge was the founder. Rev. Mr. LAMAR, the pastor of a congregation of Campbellite Christians near Augusta, will make the usual address to the societies, and the youthful orators among the under-graduates are said to be very numerous and remarkably gifted. Among them are a son of Jo. BROWN and a son of BEN. HILL.

Registration proceeds uninterruptedly, the negroes keeping the lead and gaining on the whites. In a few of the northern counties the whites have a majority, and it is well understood that numbers of those who have registered in these counties will vote for a Convention; but in most of the districts the colored citizens are masters of the situation, through the masterly (?) inactivity of their white fellow-citizens. In this State, after allowing liberally for the number who are disfranchised by the Explanatory Act, the whites have an actual numerical majority of from 20,000 to 30,000 over the negroes, and from present appearances the registration lists will show a majority of nearly that number the other way. This may be masterly and dignified, but I am so stupid that I cannot see it.

There are unmistakable indications that the negroes will not be satisfied to "do all the voting" and get none of the offices. They express the determination to get a share, and are discontented with the arrangements of their Radical drill-masters." "Away down South in Dixie"—at least, this far down—they do not demand a negro Vice-President in 1868, nor yet negro Senators and Congressmen; they only want minor offices, which pay enough "to support them comfortable," such as Sheriffs, Mayors, and even Judgeships. The question of fitness has nothing to do with the demand, and the probability is that a compromise will be made, surrendering the high seats in the synagogue to ambitious Radicals, hitherto unknown to fame, and giving the lesser places to gentlemen of limited attainments, and of undoubted loyalty by act of Congress. There is no surer sign of the importance which is attached to the negro vote than the barefaced partiality and injustice which mark the decisions of petty officials, such as bureau agents, where a white man and a negro are the parties litigant. I have witnessed some of these proceedings of these high courts of errors and appeal, and seen the article which is administered as justice. The effect of this is to educate the negro in the belief that the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect, and to encourage him to adopt a line of conduct which will insure his ruin. I may recur to this subject again, in the hope that what I write may meet the eye of Gen. HOWARD. It is impossible for me to continue it now, as a gentleman from Greene County has just come into my room to ask me what I "think the people of the North will think of ALECK STEPHENS' infamous statements to the TIMES correspondent." I see no hope of escape. I know several others are lying in wait, looking for a chance to renew the conversation; therefore I lay aside my writing materials, take my palm leaf, get near a pitcher of ice water, and await the assault in the spirit of Fitz-James in "Rhoderick Dhu." QUONDAM.

SING SING.

Conclusion of the Camp Meeting—Visit of Gov. Fenton to the State Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING CAMP GROUNDS, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

For the past two weeks the Methodist camp grounds at Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., were a scene of excitement and religious fervor. The praying tents, which were scattered here and there over the encampment, were largely attended by both saints and sinners. The conversions in these places of holy meditation and communion with God were, according to the statement of the leaders of the different meetings, both interesting, encouraging and numerous. If shouting, violent gesticulations, stentorian singing of hymns to all kinds of tunes, grinning, striking heavily upon the seats with fists, pounding and shoving each other, and handshaking, with an occasional exclamation such as "Glory be to God!" "Hallelujah!" "Amen!" &c., commingled with a groan or fit of sobbing from some sister or brother, indicate the presence of the Spirit of God upon His people, the beauty of religion has of late become sadly marred, and the sooner a reformation in religious matters occurs the better.

The conversions take place in this manner: A prayer-meeting is held, during the progress of which a general invitation is extended to all those who desire religion; or, if possessing it already, would fain possess more. This done, the brethren and sisters act as a kind of recruiting officer, and importune the seekers of more unction from above to press forward to the altar. Those out of the ark of safety are coaxed and prevailed upon to go forward and have the brethren and sisters pray for them. Then follows a number of converts, interspersed with singing, after which these are declared converted, while others are beginning to feel the influence of religious emotions. The assembly subsequently dispersed, after having joined in singing the Doxology.

Rev. Mr. BOOLE, from Williamsburg, Long Island, preached a truly eloquent sermon on the afternoon of July 31, from the text, "Christ died for the ungodly," Romans, chap. 5, and verse 6; but the most logical and versatile preacher was a Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, from Brooklyn, Long Island, who preached an impressive and practical sermon on the afternoon of Aug. 1, from the words, "Nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his," &c., II Timothy, chap. 2, verse 19.

All sorts of incidents occur here. A lady gave birth to a child on the grounds, and a man was caught in the act of breaking into a place to steal, and was arrested and incarcerated. The hacks, wagons and stages did a thriving business, the charges being 25 and 50 cents a trip. The boarding-house keepers made handsome profits from their boarders by charging the rather exorbitant price of 50 cents for breakfast, 75 cents for dinner, and 50 cents for supper: total for the day, without a place wherein to rest your weary head, $1 75.

The committee in charge of the arrangements had determined to close proceedings on Friday morning, but owing to the weariness of the ministers and leaders, consequent upon their exertions in singing, praying, exhorting and preaching, the committee, after consultation, concluded to close with a midnight prayer-meeting on Thursday evening, but this latter idea was interfered with by the heavy rain-storm, and hence the sermon of Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, on Thursday afternoon, ended the exercises of the camp meeting so far as the main stand was concerned. The rain, however, did not prevent the people in the various tents from having preaching under shelter. This was succeeded by prayer, which was kept up without intermission until after midnight. Thus ended the camp meeting of 1867, at Sing Sing.

The committee announced that they had incurred an expense of $1,000 for additional improvements on the grounds, which sum was soon raised by subscriptions and collections on the spot. A camp meeting will be held, it is announced, on Aug. 12, at Northport, Long Island.

Gov. FENTON visited the State Prison on Thursday and Friday, and pardoned two convicts. It is stated that there are at present confined in the cells 1,300 males and 300 females. On the payment of 25 cents one of the men accompanies you through the prison, and is ready to answer any question you may ask.

VIRGO.

The Suits Against Hackmen, &c.

NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU-STREET,
Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following article in the TIMES of yesterday:

"One of the most significant chapters in the last annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, is that written by Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. He says that he made 26,836 complaints against City railroad cars, none of which were prosecuted by the Corporation-Attorney; 392 against hackmen, 22 of which were prosecuted; 55 against second-hand dealers, 1 of which was prosecuted, and 26 against junk dealers, 2 of which were prosecuted. Comment seems superfluous, but isn't this a pretty state of things for the Metropolis of the nation, in the year of our Lord 1867?"

The above statements have been repeatedly made in the newspapers, and repeatedly explained from this office.

The figures in Capt. BRACKETT'S report in relation to the prosecution of complaints against City railroad companies for running unlicensed cars are not correct, for the Corporation-Attorney has instituted an action on these complaints against each of the delinquent companies.

The Second and Third avenue Railroad Companies denied the legality of the ordinance imposing license fees and their liability under the same, and defended suits brought against them all the way to the Court of Appeals, where the same were decided in their favor and against the City.

All the other companies (except two or three who pay license fees,) now in like manner deny their liability under the ordinance. They are not in the same legal position as the Second and Third avenue Roads, but it is a doubtful legal question whether they are liable or not. Test suits have been commenced against each of them, and are now on the calendar of the courts awaiting trial.

Meanwhile, the Corporation-Attorney is not disposed to institute 25,000 or more additional suits involving the same legal question, where an adverse decision would entail heavy bills of costs against the City. That course might inure to his personal benefit, but he has, with a view to public interests, withheld the prosecutions on the other complaints until a decision shall be obtained in the suits now pending.

As regards the statements in your article respecting complaints against hackmen, second-hand dealers and junk dealers, I would state that every complaint of that character has been urgently prosecuted by the Corporation-Attorney, and has resulted either in the party complained of being compelled to pay the fine prescribed by law, or in the prosecution being dismissed because the officer making the complaint was unable to prove the offence in court.

In the absence of Gen. HIGGINSON, the Corporation-Attorney, I would, in justice to him and to the Bureau, request you to publish this statement.

GRATZ NATHAN,
Assistant Corporation-Attorney.

Personal—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of departures for London, I find my name. As this is an error calculated to seriously injure my business matters, will you be kind enough to mention the fact, and that I am still in the City making my arrangements for the Fall and Winter season at the Academy of Music, New-Orleans.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. DAVENPORT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

The Georgia Crops—The Freedmen and the Future.

From the Augusta (Ga.) National Republican, Aug. 2.

Our exchanges, from every direction, give encouraging accounts of the prospects of the crops. It is acknowledged that, with no disaster, there will be made this year a crop of cotton three-fourths, at least, of the usual average. As this crop continues to be the dependence of the South for money, we may confidently expect that, if the present prices continue, the amount realized for it will be at least as large as in any year before the war, with the great advantage, that no part of it need be taken out of the country for corn and other provisions, except, perhaps, bacon. The wealth of individuals may not be so much increased, but the money realized from the cotton crop will be distributed into more hands, and the general prosperity of the country will be vastly augmented.

The laboring portion of the population having recovered from the intoxicating effects of sudden emancipation, are, with few unworthy exceptions, performing with fidelity their contracts, and it must be owned that, compared with the disorders and idleness of last year, there is little for even the most exacting employer to complain of. It was as hard for the whites as for the blacks to reconcile themselves to the great change, but the experience of this year will go far to accustom both classes to the situation in which emancipation has placed them. The blacks have proved more faithful and industrious than we to have been expected, and the whites more considerate and more disposed to render aid and protection to the blacks, necessarily dependent as they are on the better educated and more intelligent whites. Outrages upon the rights and persons of the colored population become less and less frequent, and could political quiet be restored to the country, and increased vigilance be exerted by Judges and jurors in the enforcement of the laws, we doubt not that the South, which has somewhat unfairly, been considered the most lawless portion of the country, would become as law-abiding as any.

The Tobacco Crop in Southern Indiana and Kentucky.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Commercial, Aug. 1.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the fact that the yield of tobacco this season was likely to be small. Before the war the production of this important staple was mainly confined to the Slave States. Kentucky and Virginia especially were both largely engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. While the war lasted the price of tobacco was so greatly increased that the farmers in the southern part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois found it one of their most profitable crops. Although prices have greatly declined, the amount realized has been sufficient to remunerate the farmer; and, accordingly, in Southern Indiana it has become an article of export second only in value to the great cereals of the country. While the price of the crude article for the seven years including and preceding 1862 was only 11.7 cents per pound, the four succeeding it was 23.7 cents per pound, the highest being 30 cents, in 1864. Thus far in 1867 it has been about 16 cents. The manufactured article reached its maximum in 1866, the price having risen to 55 cents per pound, a large increase, in comparison with 17 cents in 1861.

A correspondent from one of our interior counties—Lawrence—assures us that the crop of tobacco in that section will be short; and we hear the same complaint from Orange and Washington. The late Spring prevented farmers from planting early, and the growth set in just in time to check the growth of the young plants, which, under more favorable circumstances, would have matured easily enough before cold weather.

A writer in the *Journal* of yesterday speaks of a similar state of affairs in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, one of the largest tobacco-growing districts of the State. From extensive observations, he felt warranted in saying that there had not been planted in his section of the country one-third the usual quantity; and, from present indications, it would not yield one-half what might have been reasonably expected under more favorable circumstances. In addition to this, the scarcity of labor is being deeply felt. Other articles of indispensable necessity have to be raised, and he is well assured that the tobacco prospect never presented a gloomier look.

The Weather and the Crops.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 3.

With the exception of a light shower on Sunday evening last, there has been no rain of any consequence in this section of the State during the two weeks past. The heat has been intense much of the time, although a cool turn intervenes to-day. A steady rain of twelve or eighteen hours' duration would be very acceptable now. The wheat and hay harvest has been secured in excellent order. Oats are ripening, and will be ready for cutting next week. In this immediate vicinity they are large. Potatoes are looking well, and show no signs of disease that we have observed or can hear of, and we anticipate, if a cold and wet spell does not ensue in August, there will be a good crop. There is an occasional fine piece of corn, but generally it is doing poorly, and must be considerably below the average. For fruit, the show is but an indifferent one. There will be a few apples, and in city gardens some grapes—though we are told that the setting of these was thin and sparing. The hot, growing weather, however, is in favor of their early maturity, and we begin to be of the opinion that, among the small fruits, the grape is the best thing we can cultivate in this region."

The Philadelphia Mint—The Nickel Works.

A Philadelphia paper, of Monday morning, says: The one and two cent coins now made at our Mint are of bronze, and do not contain nickel, as many persons suppose. The three and five cent coins are of an alloy composed of one-fourth nickel and three-fourths copper, and these latter coins are Government promises to pay. The nickel works at Camden, N. J., have supplied to the Mint nearly all the nickel hitherto used for those coins; though owing to the inequitably low import duty on nickel, (fifteen per cent.,) it was found necessary to stop refining at Camden, and to send to England the partially worked ore of Gap Mine, to be refined there, and brought back to the Mint as finished nickel. Having recommenced a year ago to refine nickel at the Camden Works with the aid of the best European skill, they have since then supplied the Mint with a choice quality of nickel, American made throughout, at the current rates, considerably lower than the average price heretofore paid by the Mint. about a month ago, however, the officers of the Philadelphia Mint, by inviting proposals from England, entered into contract with an English firm for a supply of nickel a few cents under the American market price, so that considerable of our coin will hereafter be really made out of English metal. The total value of the Gap Mine and Smelting Works, and Camden Nickel Works, is but about $300,000, though those establishments employ 200 hands and a capital of $300,000. That product is, however, capable of yielding German silver wares worth $10,000,000, or coins to the amount of $3,000,000. Nickel is a white metal requiring a high temperature for fusion; it is magnetic, and has a specific gravity of 8.5. It is not an abundant metal, there being but three or four localities of it in the United States, and the only locality where it is profitably worked is in Lancaster County, Penn., about four miles southwest of the Gap station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A remarkable fact in regard to this metal is that it forms an important ingredient in most meteorites and in the masses of native iron found in the various parts of the world which are supposed to have had an aerial origin. The furnace for reducing the nickel ore is about one-half mile north of the mines. The ore is brought here and roasted in large ovens to expel the sulphur with which it is charged. It is then smelted in a small furnace, somewhat similar to an iron furnace, with a flux of limestone and quartz, the fuel being coke. It is run into "pigs," which are generally porous and friable, and contains a number of impurities, iron, copper, cobalt, &c. These mines were opened with a view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. The introduction of nickel cents by the Government, and the war, which rendered small change so scarce, gave great impetus to these works.

The coinage of pennies at the Mint during the month of July was as follows:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
One-cent pieces	1,252,500	$12,525 00
Two-cent pieces	285,000	5,700 00
Three-cent pieces	382,000	11,460 00
Five-cent pieces	3,188,000	159,400 00
Total	5,107,500	$189,085 00

The Recent Emigration to Liberia—Discouraging Reports.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Aug. 2.

It will be remembered that upon two occasions in the past twelve months large numbers of colored people from this city and State, as well as from Georgia and North Carolina, embarked at this port for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. On Tuesday last some of these

OUR POLICE.

Their Record for a Year—Points of Interest from the Reports of the Subordinate Departments.

Our readers will remember that we some time since published in full the official report of the Board of Police Commissioners to Gov. FENTON. Accompanying that were the reports of the individual Departments, from some of which we have taken the following very interesting matter:

Dr. ALANSON S. JONES for the Board of Surgeons, reports that during the year there were examined by the surgeons one thousand three hundred and ninety-three men, who were candidates for appointment in the force. Of this number seven hundred and forty were accepted as having the proper physical qualifications, while six hundred and fifty-three were rejected as deficient in these qualifications.

The number of days lost by reason of sickness and disability from injuries amounts to thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. This is three hundred and eleven days more than last year. There were four thousand and twenty-three cases of sickness, averaging seven days and a half for each sick man. Twenty-four deaths occurred in the year, this being one death to each one hundred and sixty-seven cases of sickness. The death ratio for the year was 1.002 per cent., or about ten for each one thousand men.

In regard to the cleanliness of station-houses Dr. JONES says great care has evidently been bestowed by Captains and Sergeants, in securing cleanliness, neatness and order in and about the several station-houses, offices, dormitories and cells for prisoners and vagrants. Year after year, a marked and increasing improvement is manifested in their condition. It is believed that this arises not only because of a more thorough knowledge of means and appliances to attain these desirable results, but also from more determined efforts on the part of the officers to make these houses conspicuous for cleanliness and order, and as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

Notwithstanding that everything that care and energy can do has been done, yet much effort is utterly wasted in certain houses, from the circumstances of their very objectionable position. It is greatly to be regretted that station-houses and cells for prisoners are still permitted to remain over markets, as in the Tenth and Eleventh Precincts. The many disadvantages of having them thus placed, are so obvious as to require no extended process of argument to convince the Board of Police that they should be removed from such manifestly improper locations.

He also calls attention to the serious and continued evil, of allowing cells for prisoners and vagrants to remain under ground, where they must necessarily be dark, damp, unventilated and unhealthy. These cells are used for the temporary detention of all accused persons, many of whom, it should be borne in mind, are guiltless of any offence, but who must be detained over night until their cases can receive the necessary judicial investigation. The subjecting of innocent persons, or those even who may be guilty of trifling offences, to such unhealthy and disgusting punishment, in advance of judgment, is barbarous and abominable. Common justice to innocent but accused persons, as well as the dictates of common humanity and the Christian duty to ameliorate, as far as possible, the condition of those who are really criminal, or who are homeless wanderers, and who are, therefore immured in these gloomy and unwholesome vaults, all require that a radical change be effected. In several of the more recently erected station-houses, the cells for prisoners and lodging rooms for vagrants, are in rear buildings, above ground, where they are light, well ventilated and healthy. The cells in the other houses should be removed to like situations, at the earliest practicable moment.

He disapproves of the practice of using station-houses as lodging-houses for vagrants. The practice is fraught with numerous evils. The huddling together like cattle of a large number of drunken, dirty and oftimes diseased wretches, contaminates the air breathed by the patrolmen in the same building. It engenders typhoid and other idiomiasmatic diseases, and is a prolific and tracable source of sickness among the officers and men. Besides this, the passing in and out of these lodgers frequently prevents the men from obtaining the necessary sleep, without which it is impossible that they should well and efficiently perform the duties required of them while on post. Some systematic, radical and comprehensive change in this matter is urgently needed, such as the erection of lodging-houses for vagrants, entirely disconnected from the station-houses.

It is well known to the surgeons that seven or eight per cent. of the force dwell in unhealthy houses. Strict discipline requires of every man neatness of person and attire. Yet, in numerous instances, these same neatly-dressed men, with their families, occupy apartments in dirty tenement-houses, in filthy and unwholesome locations. It is susceptible of irrefragible proof, that numerous cases of sickness have either originated from, or have been complicated and prolonged, because the men have occupied these unhealthy dwellings. Now, as the time and the vigor of the men belong, in a certain sense, to the public, to say nothing of the duty of protecting the members of the force from the consequences of their own mistakes or ignorance, it is a fair question for the consideration of the Board, whether it should not, by general order, intervene for a very laudable purpose.

SANITARY COMPANY.

The Chief of the Sanitary Squad after detailing the amount of work done, the nuisances noted and abated, and the truants returned, thus treats of a very vital point:

In my annual report of 1865, I called your attention to the fact that there were, in the City of New-York, 4,670 tenement houses, containing 108,107 persons, where there were no safe or adequate means of escape provided in case of fire. Since that time there has been no alteration, nor has there been any improvement in the construction of new buildings, as regards the means of escape of the inmates in case of fire. During the past year there has been fearful loss of life by fire in tenement houses, for want of proper means of escape. The following is a fair average of egress from tenement buildings:

No. 276 East Eleventh-street; this is a boys' lodging-house, four stories high, and stands alone; the number of boys lodging there is from 35 to 40; entrance and stairs are on one side of the building, and narrow.

No. 613 East Thirteenth-street, rear house; four stories high; stands alone; contains eight families; number of occupants, 32; stairs in the centre.

Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133 Goerck-street; entrance and stairs on one side; contain 26 families; number of occupants, 140; are four stories high, and not even a ladder to reach the roof in case of fire.

No. 98 Ridge-street; five stories high, in rear; 14 feet down to the next roof; only a ladder, which is hung over the stairs, to reach the roof, and difficult to put up; entrance in the centre; contains 10 families; number of occupants, 42.

No. 157 Attorney-street. This house is six stories high; entrance in the centre; no means provided to reach the roof; number of families, 20, occupants, 113.

No. 72 Oliver-street; rear building, five stories high; stands alone; contains 10 families; 50 persons.

No. 18 Cherry-street; rear building, five stories high, and contains 20 families; 80 persons; entrance in the centre.

No. 34 Cherry-street; five stories high; stands alone; the entrance is on one side; contains 15 families; 80 occupants.

In all such cases as the above, where the egress is cut off from the stairs by fire, the only escape left is from the windows.

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

In view of the controversy between the Police Board and the municipal authorities on the hack and general license question, the report of Capt. BRACKETT, the efficient and reliable commandant of the City Hall Precinct, will be found suggestive.

Arrests.

	Discharged at the Mayor's Office.
447 hackmen arrested	349
334 carmen arrested	94
206 venders arrested	60
77 expressmen arrested	15

Complaints.

	Prosecuted by the Corporation Attorney.
23,836 complaints against city railroad cars	none
392 complaints against hackmen	22
55 complaints against second-hand dealers	1
26 complaints against junk dealers	2

A very long story in a very few words.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

This is a long and unwieldy document, but contains some items of interest. The total disbursements for the year amounted to $2,338,406 70, of which sum a portion was thus distributed:

Surgeons	$27,000 00	Patrolmen	$1,916,774 79
Captains	69,326 72	Doormen	53,408 02
Sergeants	183,673 11	Fines	8,979 56

The total receipts for the same period amounted to $2,421,839 67. The expenses of the Brooklyn force were $442,830 92, and its receipts $457,205 52, of which the officers were paid as follows:

Surgeons	$2,250 00	Patrolmen	$326,131 67
Captains	17,690 92	Doormen	16,664 77
Sergeants	56,516 37	Fines	2,022 99

THE FORCE.

The total working force is thus recapitulated:

Captains	34	Patrolmen	1,789
Sergeants	130	Doormen	73

INCIDENTAL OPERATIONS.

The following table will afford an insight at the incidental duties of the Police:

Lodgers	115,324	Fires	844
Buildings found open	5,550	Violation of the Corporation ordinances	48,394
Accidents reported	3,985		
Animals found estray and restored to their owners	[illegible]		

The number of lost children found was 5,912—males, 3,486; females, 3,426. The amount of property returned from the Central Office was $488,608 20; from the different precincts, $2,239,769 32. Total, $2,728,377 52.

Great Depression in the Barometer—Fall of Rain in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 3.

Yesterday, at 6 P. M., the barometer was down to 29½ inches—a depression not at all unusual in any of the Winter months, but which is very uncommon in July or August, in which the whole month's range is, on the average, only two-thirds of an inch; but in the 42 hours from Aug. 1, 0h. A. M., to 2d, 6 P. M., it fell, this year, more than four-fifths of an inch. The least altitude of the barometer in any of the nine Augusts preceding 1867 was 29.58 in 1864, and the greatest monthly range 0.77 in 1865. On Aug. 11, 1857, it went down to 29.50, and on the 21st, 1856, during the violent storm by which the "Charter Oak," at Hartford, was destroyed, to 29.36. A violent wind (5 to 6) in August is not rare, but it seldom occurs before the 20th of the month.

The quantity of rain on the 2d, in the showers from 3 to 8 A. M., was 0.66 inch, and in the eight hours from 1 to 9 P. M., 2.58 more, or three and a quarter inches in 13 hours of the 2d; the greatest fall here in one day this year, (on Feb. 9 and 10 last, 3.12 inches fell in the course of 28 hours), and as 4.06 inches fell in the last 11 days of July, the whole quantity here in the last fortnight has been seven and three-tenths inches, or very nearly one-sixth of the average annual fall.

JUBAL A. EARLY is now at a watering-place in Canada, and the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says he is "very free and outspoken with regard to the 'policy' men in Virginia, the 'coöperationists,' and particularly severe upon the men who formerly taunted him with being a Unionist in the Virginia Convention, and who are now bowing down and kissing the dust before the Radicals in Congress."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Reserved Causes.

156—Varnum, &c., vs. Depew et al.
157—Sherwood vs. Connolly et al.
54—The People, &c., Mott vs. Connolly.
55—The Same vs. Hart, &c.
3—Rose vs. McBrain et al.
23—Callaghan vs. Henriques.

The following is the first Monday Motion Calendar as far as No. 157.

24—Callaghan, &c., vs. Ferris.
25—The Same vs. The Same.
26—Doemich vs. Myer et al.
27—Hoppock vs. The Same.
28—Lutz et al. vs. The Same.
29—Brevoort et al. vs. Cassidy et al.
30—Baker vs. Byrne et al.
31—Steffen vs. Rosenstein.
32—James vs. Wood.
33—Mackey vs. McKeehnil et al.
34—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
35—McNab et al. vs. Hill et al.
36—Cooke vs. Smith.
37—Vaccara vs. Erie R. R. Co.
38—Lawrence et al. vs. Roplee.
39—Loutrell vs. Brown.
40—Fields vs. Fields.
41—In re Discharge of J. P. Smith.
42—Funston vs. McCobb.
43—Brett vs. Charmet.
44—Lockwood vs. Stewart.
45—Price vs. Price.
46—Henriques vs. Kinney.
47—Van Namee vs. Stevens.
48—Sackett vs. Richardson.
49—Ensign vs. Wadsworth.
50—Haggerty vs. Bronson.
51—Fuller vs. Bartlett.
52—Michon vs. Hess.
53—The Same vs. Grouse.
56—Solomon vs. Brunner et al.
57—Claflin et al. vs. Wells.
58—The People, &c., Parker vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
59—Cahill vs. Rampf.
60—Tyng vs. Fields et al.
61—Broadhead vs. Bright.
62—Oakley vs. Same.
63—Crook vs. State National Bank.
64—In re Extension New-York-av. Edgewater.
65—Tupport et al. vs. Buckley.
66—Valentine vs. Schultz.
67—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
68—Massina vs. Stillman.
69—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
70—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.
71—Laden vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co.
72—Wicks et al. vs. Redlich.
73—Leonard et al. vs. Sykes.
74—Merchants' National Bank vs. Leland et al.
75—Lippmann vs. Mandell et al.
76—Murphy vs. Murphy.
77—Tuck vs. Wilson et al.
78—Waterbury vs. Ross.
79—Same vs. same.
80—Gaynor vs. Gaynor.
81—Waterbury vs. Ross.
82—Blocks vs. Rassels.
83—Fisk, Jr., vs. Harriott et al.
84—Kennedy vs. Crondall.
85—Joseph et al. vs. Brisco.
86—Conant vs. Conant.
87—Ballantine et al. vs. Henry.
88—Marshall vs. the Mayor.
89—Marx et al. vs. Froehlich.
90—Stevens vs. Hardman.
91—Shafer et al. vs. Brunner et al.
92—Archer et al. vs. Linneman et al.
93—Simon vs. Newman et al.
94—Gurnie vs. Dingon.
95—Metz vs. Farron et al.
96—Same vs. Fortune et al.
97—Nassau Bank vs. Reed et al.
98—Same vs. Blackman.
99—Same vs. Pentland.
100—Same vs. Bowen.
101—Same vs. White.
102—Same vs. Reed & Bradley.
103—Ford et al. vs. Selmon.
104—Proiss vs. Leary.
105—Seigel vs. Willets.
106—Ashworth vs. Hale.
107—Wagan et al. vs. Crummer.
108—Norman et al. vs. Degrau et al.
109—Debeauvais vs. Perry.
110—Flager vs. Underhill et al.
111—Smith vs. Satterlee, et al.
112—Huestiss vs. Leland et al.
113—Bowen vs. Leland et al.
114—Bird vs. Berryman.
115—Duncan vs. Horn.
116—Pettingill vs. New-York and Pennsylvania Petroleum Co.
117—Goddard vs. Stanwood.
118—Rowland vs. Simpson.
119—Same vs. Same.
120—Same vs. Same.
121—Same vs. Same.
122—Same vs. Same.
123—Same vs. Crocker.
124—Same vs. Blossom.
125—Same vs. Minzesheimer.
126—Joy, Receiver, &c. vs. De Groot.
127—Western vs. Lenard.
128—Brown vs. Stewart.
129—Wegner vs. Froehlick.
130—McDermott vs. McDermott.
131—Ogden vs. Washburn.
132—Gorman vs. Connelly.
133—Miller vs. Connelly, et al.
134—Foley, &c., vs. McDonald.
135—Seigel vs. Willet et al.
136—Hunt et al. vs. Totten.
137—Abbott vs. Amer. Vent. Co.
138—De Cimean et al. vs. Noack.
139—Nat. Bank Fairhaven vs. Phoenix Warehousing Co., &c.
140—The same vs. the same.
141—Nat. Bank N. America vs. Peniston, &c.
142—People State New-York vs. Hartt.
143—In re Lathrop Sewing-Machine Co.
144—Mould vs. Mould.
145—Steffen vs. Rosenstein, ex'r., &c.
146—Worthe vs. Platt et al.
147—Herb et al. vs. Grob et al.
148—Dickerson vs. Dickerson.
149—Hoffman vs. Johnson et al.
150—Savage vs. Sieuman.
151—Moore et al. vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
152—Snowden et al. vs. Bogardus et al.
153—Schuyler vs. Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.
154—Lindsley et al. vs. European Petroleum Co.
155—Lynch vs. Church.
156—Varnum, &c. vs. Depew et al.
157—Sherwood vs. Connelly et al.

The balance of this calendar, which for some reason is unusually large this month (numbering 228,) will be published in the TIMES of Wednesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Judge Gross.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

234—Dowly vs. McGrath.
246—Crook vs. U. S. Rubber Co.
247—Monroe vs. Nesmith.
248—Smith vs. Carroll.
249—Bailey vs. Fine.
250—Kupfer vs. Albeck.
251—Ford vs. Carrington.
252—B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
253—Glass vs. Oldack.
254—Mathews vs. Murray.
255—Boete vs. Cohen.
256—Brunner vs. Carvelli.
257—Gomes vs. Cent. Amer. T. Co.
258—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
259—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
260—Burke vs. Dunshee.
261—Fine vs. Hetterick.
262—McFarlain, Jr., vs. Baumberger.
263—Fay vs. West.
264—McIntire vs. Gardner.
265—Healey vs. Fagan.

NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

WHEN A COMPLAINT SHOULD BE DISMISSED AS NOT STATING FACTS SUFFICIENT TO CONSTITUTE A CAUSE OF ACTION—IMPORTANT OPINION.

William Newell, appellant, vs. *Ezra Wheeler, Frederick Lacey, Thomas Roundey, Jr., and Obadiah W. F. Randolph, respondents.*—This is an appeal from a judgment absolute against the plaintiff, rendered by the General Term of the Superior Court of New-York, reversing, with costs, a judgment entered in his favor, upon the verdict of a jury, for $21,916 55, and dismissing his complaint as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a course of action. The suit was brought upon the following contract made between the parties March 17, 1858, under seal as follows:

"Whereas William Newell, of the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, did obtain letters patent of the United States for a certain invention styled 'W. Newell's Patent Coffee Cleaning and Polishing Machine,' which letters patent bear date Nov. 3, 1857, for a period of fourteen years from that date; that for and in consideration of the sum of $5,000 in hand, paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and the further payment of ten cents, net, free from any charge or assessments of any kind for each and every bag of merchantable coffee, and six cents for every bag of skimmings that passed through William Newell's cylinder or process, and the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph, or their successors, shall keep an accurate account of every bag of coffee that passes under the said Newell's process, and furnish him, his heirs or assigns, with monthly returns of said product, verified under oath, and pay over in cash on the first day of every month to the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns, his or their share of earnings—said ten cents and six cents for each and every bag of coffee, as before stipulated for; and if the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph fail to perform any part of this agreement, then this contract to be void and of no effect, and the payment of $5,000 aforesaid, together with the large iron cylinder to be furnished by the said W. Newell, be forfeited to him, his heirs or assigns. The said sum of $5,000 before named, and part of the consideration money under this contract, to be refunded to the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph without interest, out of any excess of his, the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns' share of earnings when they exceed $2,000 per annum; but no part of said $5,000 reverts back to said Wheeler, Lacy & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph in liquidation of said $5,000, until his, W. Newell his heirs or assigns' share of earnings exceed $2,000 per annum aforesaid. And it is further conditioned, that if any misunderstanding or litigation ensues, or other contingencies arise, between the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, or their successors, that the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns, shall not be prejudiced thereby, but that his or their interest shall be inviolate by keeping in active operation the machinery herein contemplated and used by the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, or their successors, so that it be made available and productive, and payable as hereinbefore provided. And it is further conditioned that no sale or transfer of said patent right herein referred to, on the part of the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, their heirs or assigns, shall be valid without the written consent of the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns, so expressed by indorsement on, and made part of this agreement. In consideration of the foregoing condition, and compliance therewith on the part of the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, the said W. Newell, for himself, his heirs, or assigns, do hereby sell, assign, and set over, to the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, their heirs or assigns, the exclusive right to use said patent right herein named for cleaning and polishing coffee, for the States of New-York and Connecticut, and for part of the State of New-Jersey, say excepting the Counties of Camden and Gloucester therein, which is hereby reserved for the use of the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns. And it is further agreed, that if the said Wheeler, Lacy & Co., and O. W. F. Randolph, find it expedient within three years from the date of this instrument to commute the payment of ten cents and six cents for each and every bag of coffee as aforesaid, by paying in lieu thereof twenty thousand dollars, deducting therefrom the five thousand dollars now paid and herein acknowledged, it shall be considered in full satisfaction for the same, and a quit-claim deed made accordingly. And it is further conditioned that if any infringement is made on the right of the patentee affecting the interests of other parties hereto, that he, the said W. Newell, his heirs or assigns, shall prosecute at his or their own expense all such offenders; and if any and all additional iron cylinders required by the said Wheeler, Lacey & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph, and not exceeding in capacity, of same structure and materials as the one now to be furnished as part of this agreement, said cylinders to be furnished by said W. Newell, deliverable in Philadelphia at a cost, say not exceeding six hundred dollars each, and payable by the said Wheeler, Lacey & Co. and O. W. F. Randolph, their heirs or assigns." There was testimony given as to the amount of coffee presented for cleaning and how much had been cleaned. A question was made whether a failure to keep the machine in full operation was caused by the negligent and fraudulent operations of the defendants or the worthlessness of the machinery. On these points the jury found with the plaintiff, and gave him a verdict accordingly. The General Term holding that the plaintiff could in no event recover upon the written agreement, reversed the judgment absolute for the defendant. Elbridge T. Gerry for the appellant; Wm. D. Booth for the respondent.

HUNT, J.—The question in the present case arises upon the written agreement set forth in the complaint. The plaintiff claims that the instrument contains an implied agreement on the part of the defendants that they will keep the machine in constant operation, provided they can, with reasonable effort, obtain employment for it. It is not claimed that there has been any greater actual use of the machine than has been accounted for. The claim is made that the defendants were bound to keep it in operation, and were bound to pay the toll upon the amount of coffee that could have been run through it whether it was actually so run or not. The Judge at the Circuit decided this question in favor of the plaintiff. He held further, that if the defendants were unable to procure coffee to run through this mill, and that inability was the result of their own misconduct in managing the machine, they were still bound to pay the toll to the plaintiff in the same manner as though the grain had actually passed through the mill. The same question was stated by the Judge at the Circuit in another form, thus: The question for the jury to decide is whether these defendants have, by any wrongful act of theirs, as far as Mr. Newell is concerned, raised in the minds of the dealers in coffee a prejudice against this machine, and caused them to decline having it used in the preparation of coffee. If they have been guilty of such wrongful act, then they are to be considered in the light of having had the opportunity and option of putting through this machine such coffee which they had received from its owners for cleaning. As held at the circuit, the defendants in addition to their express undertaking implicitly agreed, that they would keep this machine in constant operation in cleaning coffee, and that they would not by any wrongful act of theirs raise a prejudice against it in the minds of dealers which should operate to prevent its use. The jury held that they had violated this agreement, or some part of it, and held them liable for the toll upon such amount of coffee as the machine was proved to be capable of cleaning. Let us examine this agreement; its first branch was intended mainly to express the consideration of the assignment, and the manner of its payment; which is of $5,000 in hand paid, and the payment of ten cents for every bag of merchantable coffee, and six cents for every bag of skiminings that passes through the machine. WHEELER and Co. were bound to keep an accurate account of every bag of coffee that passed under the process, and make monthly returns, and pay in cash on the first of every month the six cents and ten cents above stipulated for. If the defendants fail to perform then the contract is to be void, and the $5,000 aforesaid, together with the large iron cylinder to be furnished by NEWELL shall be forfeited to him. Thus far this agreement purports to contain no stipulations on the part of the defendants; in form they are all on the part of the defendants, to wit: that they will pay the ten cents and six cents a bag for cleaning the different kinds of coffee mentioned, that passes through the cylinder; also, that they will furnish accurate monthly accounts; and, also, that they will pay over in cash, on the first day of each month the amount before stipulated to the plaintiff; and also, that if they fail to perform any part of the agreement, they will forfeit all their rights under it, together with a large iron cylinder to be furnished by the plaintiff. The instrument recites that these things are to be done by the defendants; they are executory, they are for the benefit of the plaintiff, and when the defendants receive the instrument in which it is said they are to be done by them and take the advantages given by it, they should be held bound to perform what is therein recited to be their obligation, although there are no words of express agreement on their part. They are not conditions, but are accepted recitals that certain things are to be done by the defendants. In like manner, by implication, is herein contained an agreement by the plaintiff that he will furnish a large iron cylinder, to be used by the defendants in the prosecution of this business. He does not in words agree to furnish it, but I think he does by implication. It is then provided further that when the amount of tolls thus coming to the plaintiff under the stipulations above given shall exceed $2,000 per year, the $5,000 paid to him by the defendants, as first mentioned, shall be refunded by him to the defendants. It would be quite unreasonable to contend that this clause contains an implied agreement that at some future period the amount of such tolls or earnings should be made to exceed such sum of $2,000 per year, and the plaintiff does not so claim.

Thus far the main object has evidently been to specify the consideration that was to be made to the plaintiff, in gross and from the earnings of the machine, with the same object still in view. Knowing the trouble and embarrassment caused by the quarrels of partners in business to all who are connected with them, and having apparently great confidence in the success of his invention, the plaintiff inserts a "further condition" that if litigation or misunderstanding occur between the defendants themselves "or their successors," the plaintiff shall not be prejudiced thereby, but his interest shall be inviolate by keeping in active operation the machinery herein contemplated and used by the defendants or their successors, so that it be made available, payable and productive as hereinbefore provided for. Passing by the suggestion that this is a mere condition, it is one, not impliedly but in words, that there shall be no prejudice to the plaintiff's earnings or tolls to arise by stoppage of the machinery from dissension among its owners. When the machine would run except for that cause, the plaintiff must receive the same benefit as if it did run. The observation naturally occurring on this clause is, I think, against the plaintiff's claim. Here was one contingency, not unlikely to arise, which would result in a stoppage of the machine, and he required the defendants to bear the loss of such stoppage. Many other contingencies might arise, as that the operation should prove too expensive, it could be done better or cheaper by other machines or processes, the defendants might not choose further to prosecute the enterprise; they might neglect their business; they might be interested in some other similar patent, as to which the plaintiff required no guarantee. The assumption is that he expected himself to take the risk on those points. He was confident of the merits of his invention, and was willing to trust to the self-interest of his grantees in keeping it in operation, except when a stoppage should be caused by litigation or misunderstanding between themselves. It will be perceived that this clause contains the first and only intimation of the extent of the machinery to be used by the defendants, and it is somewhat uncertain what was intended to be understood on that subject. The opening recital states that the plaintiff had obtained a patent for an invention styled Newell's Patent Coffee-cleaning and Polishing Machine. A clause before quoted refers to a "large iron cylinder" to be furnished by Newell, and the agreement transfers all Newell's interest in the patent for the States of New-York, Connecticut and the State of New Jersey, excepting certain counties in the latter State. It nowhere appears what machinery was intended to be used, or who or what were the successors above referred to. It cannot be useful, however, further to consider the difficulties of this clause, and I leave this view of it with the remark that it affords no countenance to the plaintiff's claim in the present suit. A further condition is imposed that no sale shall be made of any right under the patent without the written assent of Newell, and the instrument then proceeds to set over and assign to the defendant the exclusive right to all said patent for New-York, Connecticut and parts of New-Jersey. A provision was then made for commuting the payment of the ten cents and six cents toll by the payment of $20,000 less the $5,000 already paid, equal to $15,000, and when done a quit claim deed was to be delivered. The other provisions are not material to be recited; a strong objection to the plaintiff's construction of the contract arises under the clause of the contract last quoted. The contract provides that upon payment of the sum of $15,000 the defendants shall be entitled to a quit claim deed, and shall be forever discharged from the liability of tolls. The plaintiff, however, has recovered a verdict of $17,000 a year for non-uses and non-payment thereof during a period of five years. Upon the claim of interpretation made by the defendants, that this machine should be run as their interests or their convenience required, this provision was reasonable and sensible. If they found it to be a great undertaking, and are unwilling to pay such large tolls, they might commute at this intermediate sum, and the plaintiff would also thereby receive in gross a sum agreed upon as a fair compensation for his patent. But upon the plaintiff's construction he could hardly have entered into this stipulation. By his present claim the defendants were bound to run the machine to its utmost capacity during the existence of the patent, and to pay him his toll therefor. He proved that the machine would clean 209 bags a day, which, at the lowest toll, would give him $3,762 a year. This, extended through the fourteen years of the patent, would amount to more than $50,000. Having this legal right, which would produce him nearly four times that amount, he would hardly have consented to abandon it for $15,000 at the option of the defendants. If the plaintiff's theory is correct, I do not see upon what principle his right of recovery is limited to the results of one machine in the City of New-York. The people of Connecticut and New-Jersey might desire to be benefited by this coffee-cleaning process, as well as those of New-York, and why should not machines be erected in Trenton and New-Haven and Hartford, as well as in the City of New-York? Why should not other sections of this State, as Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, have the machine erected in those cities? They are large commercial towns, and it is believed make large importations of coffee from abroad, although not equal, in this respect, to the City of New-York. The assignment is for the entire territory of the States mentioned, with the reservation of two counties in New-Jersey. The agreement contemplates the erection of some other machinery, which, to a limited extent, is to be furnished at a specified price. I see nothing in this agreement to indicate that the parties were not to have the same rights and to be under the same obligations throughout all the district as were imposed for the City of New-York; that the defendants assumed a liability to pay tolls on all the coffee that could be thus cleaned, could only be proved by clear and explicit language. Again it was contemplated that sales should be made of the interests of the defendants in the patent, to which the plaintiff would assent in writing; and it is probable that sales of territorial rights were contemplated, as is usual in the case of patent interests. The "successors" of the defendants are spoken of, in many places, in the contracts. The expectation of the parties is apparent that there might be divisions and subdivisions of these interests that the defendants would manage in part, or for a time, when they might be succeeded in the management by others, either for the whole or parts of the territory embraced in the patent. The plaintiffs right of toll, as claimed by him, would extend to all these persons, over all the territory and through all changes, wherever there was coffee, which could be the subject of the cleaning process, the defendants or their successors must have a machine ready to clean it if offered, in default of which they must pay the toll required. I do not think that this was in the view of the parties, or that it was the legal result of the language used by them. The plaintiff no doubt expected to receive compensation for the use of his patent, and for this he relied upon two agencies. He confidently believed that the patent was a valuable one, that it would be for the interest of the defendants to use it largely and freely, and in so doing large tolls would necessarily come to him. He protected himself also to the extent of $5,000 in any event. That amount the defendants paid, and that amount, together with the cylinder, they forfeited in case they failed to perform their contract. I am quite satisfied that by the terms of the instrument declared on, the defendants did not make the agreement claimed by the plaintiff and held by the Judge at Circuit, to-wit: That they would operate the machine to its full capacity of cleaning coffee, and that they would do nothing to prejudice the coffee dealers against its use. The impressions relied upon do not sustain such a claim. McIntyre vs. Belcher, 32 Law Journal, C. P. 254, 14 Com., B. N. S., 654, is not an authority to the contrary. There A sold to B his drugs and his practice as a surgeon, B agreeing to pay A at the end of each year for four years the one-fourth part of his earnings. B willfully disabled himself from carrying on the business, and from making any earnings whatever. The Court held him liable. Chief-Justice Gill said, "Our duty is to give effect to the intention of the parties; we must look to the surrounding circumstances, and at the nature of the transaction itself." Justice Byles said, "The only consideration for the sale of the drugs and the practice is the share which the plaintiff is to have in the proceeds of the business. It is not unreasonable to hold therefor that there is an implied agreement not to do anything to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of the agreement." The present case is quite different. There is here an additional consideration in the gross sum paid upon the making of the contract, and the "surrounding circumstances" point strongly to the opposite conclusion. In Wemple vs. Stewart, 22 Barb. 154, 160, Paige J says: The contract is to deliver all the merchantable spruce plank "they may saw." These words are not promissory in their nature nor do they import a promise or undertaking to saw any plank. To construe this clause as agreeing by the defendants to saw all the plank they should be able to saw, would be making a new contract for the parties." In the recent case of the President, &c. of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, a decision was rendered by Judge NELSON in the United States Circuit Court, upon a contract involving similar general principles with the one before us, and in accordance with the views I have indicated. It may also be doubted whether the particular clauses relied upon by the plaintiff are anything more than conditions to justify a forfeiture, and upon which no action will lie. They are called "conditions," and it is not certain that they were intended by the parties to confer the right of action claimed. (Calver vs. Sesson, 3 Com. R. 264. Palmer vs. Fort Plain, & C. R. R. Co., 11 N. Y. R. 376.) In the view I take of the case the plaintiff cannot maintain his action, and a discussion of the rule of damages is unnecessary.

The order for judgment absolute in favor of the defendants should be affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

Before Judge Barnard.

DRAMATISTS AND THEATRICAL MANAGERS IN COURT—THE PLAY CALLED "CASTE."

John Lester Wallack vs. *Barney Williams and W. J. Florence.*—On Tuesday or Wednesday of last week a temporary injunction was granted by Judge BARNARD, restraining the defendants, at the instance of plaintiff, from acting or producing at the Broadway Theatre, the play called "Caste" until the further order of the Court. The plaintiff, Wallack, claims that he purchased a copy of the play, "Caste," from the London author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, some months ago, and that the attempt, as advertised by the defendants, Florence and Williams, to produce this drama at the Broadway Theatre to-night, and every night during the present week was a fraud upon him. The affidavits of Mr. Wallack and others, were to the effect that the play had been purchased in good faith, and that the defendants had not come rightfully into the possession; that the play was never printed on this side of the Atlantic, &c.

The answer of defendants to this was that Mr. Florence, one of the defendants, had been for some months in Europe; that as early as April last, he first heard the play in question, that several times during the months of May and June last, he attended the Prince of Wales' Theatre in London, where the same was being produced, and that the play as it is about to be brought on in the Broadway Theatre in this City, was taken solely from his recollection; that he took no notes during the time of the acting witnessed by him in London, and he rewrote the piece entirely from memory.

Mr. Booth, counsel for Mr. Wallack, contended that such a feat was impossible. No man could remember a three-act play, though hearing it repeatedly, so as to reproduce it. He ridiculed the doctrine, and insisted that it was without precedent. Counsel also argued the proposition that was adduced by the other side that a dramatic representation on the stage was public property. It was not such, and no person had a right to appropriate it unless he could recollect the same without taking notes. If Mr. Florence could have gone to the Prince of Wales' Theatre in London, and without taking any notes, produced from memory only the play in question, no one ought to find any fault. A man or a woman who had so retentive a memory as to reproduce a three-act play, to enact which would occupy about three hours, must necessarily be a genius, and was richly entitled to the profits legitimately resulting from all the extraordinary talents employed.

Mr. Hall said he appeared as counsel for Mr. Williams. It was not so great a stretch of memory as the gentleman on the other side imagined to keep in mind all the details of a three act play. There were reporters of newspapers then sitting at the table who could do it, and who had done it. If a man of mind and memory, whose business it was to get up plays, to memorize them, to think of them in all their parts, and in order to become the master of his business could allow his mind to dwell upon the details of each act intensely, that man could no doubt succeed as Mr. Florence had in this instance. He had visited the Prince of Wales' Theatre repeatedly in May and June last, but yet he had sworn that he took no notes. If a newspaper man could do such wonders, a man in the theatrical profession, whose whole mind was absorbed in his business, surely could do it.

Mr. Booth insisted that the injunction order should be made perpetual against the defendants, Williams and Florence, who had advertised to play "Caste" at the Broadway Theatre on this (Monday) night, and all the other nights this week. They did not, he said, claim that Mr. Wallack had any rights under the Copyright Law. He cited several cases to sustain his position, and, among others, the one of Myers vs. Roberts, commonly known as the Octoroon case, decided by the Boston Courts, and the case of the late Dr. Mott against some student who attempted to filch one of the doctor's medical lectures some years ago.

Mr. Cram appeared for the defendant Florence, and was about to proceed with his argument, when the Court announced the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Booth wished that the argument might be resumed at as early an hour as possible. It was for the interest of his client that it should be decided then and there. He asked the Court if the injunction was to be continued, or were the defendants to be allowed to play "Caste" at the Broadway Theatre to-night (Monday.)

After some discussion by counsel the Court decided to go on with the argument at 10 o'clock A.M. to-day (Tuesday.)

If any further postponement or delay is necessary before a decision of the Court, and defendants wish to proceed with the play, the Judge intimated that they must give bonds.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

United States vs. *Frederic Westphal.*—The accused, who was committed a few days ago on the charge of distilling and removing whisky to other than United States bonded warehouse, with the intention of defrauding the Government, gave bail yesterday morning for his appearance before the Grand Jury, in the sum of $7,000.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

United States vs. *Alexander Roselli and Francis Hughes.*—The accused are charged with assaulting and resisting two Custom-house officers, Henry F. Libenau and Thomas B. Mayer, while in discharge of their duty on board the French steamer *St. Laurent.* The facts of this case did not transpire, but the accused were held for examination in the sum of $5,000 each. The case will be heard on Wednesday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

By Judge Leonard.

James R. Walter et al. vs. Andrew Boardman; motion granted, and issues settled.

By Judge Mullin.

Briggs et al. vs. Epstein; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Curtis vs. Bryan; motion denied with $10 costs. Cromwell vs. Stephens; motion denied. Brown vs. Williams; motion denied on plaintiff stipulating that the question of fraud is the only one to be disposed of on the trial; otherwise, motion granted. (See opinion.) Ticknor vs. Kennedy; motion granted. (See opinion.) Tyler vs. Gardner; motion denied. Stout vs. Bonner; motion granted. Kelly vs. Cushing; motion for defendant denied. Huggings vs. National Steam Navigation Company; motion denied without costs. Osborn vs. Hatfield; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and with liberty to defendant to retain answer already in as containing a denial of the new allegations, unless the defendant cannot truly deny them—so far as they aver facts. Bradford vs. Morton; motion granted in part. Stewart vs. [illegible] suit granted. Murphy vs. McCall; order granted as amended. White vs. Hertz; order discharged. Levy vs. Levy; divorce granted.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The duties of the August term began at General Sessions yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Recorder HACKETT presiding. The panel of grand jurors being called but fourteen answered to their names. The petit jury was fully represented. District Attorney A. Oakey Hall said that in rising to make a motion that an additional number of grand jurors be summoned he wished to thank the gentlemen who had attended so punctually. The Court of General Sessions, he said, had been charged with want of industry in the disposal of its business. This was hardly just. If gentlemen upon the panel of jurors would only evince a proper public spirit in obeying their summons and doing this duty by the people there would be less grounds of complaint. Seventy-five days were lost last year owing to the inability of the Court to procure its jurors. To-day they saw that from the long list called they had been unable to procure a quorum of grand jurors. It was but right that the public should know this.

The grand jurors who had answered to their names were discharged until this morning, when it is expected the quorum will be completed. The petit jury was discharged until Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5, 1867.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C. 110¼	300 N. Y. Cen. 103⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 110⅝	1100 do 103⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 110½	50 do 104
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62, R. 109	200 do b30 103⅞
225,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C. 109⅝	300 do 2d call 103⅞
50,000 do 109⅞	600 Erie R. 69½
5,000 do 109⅝	100 do s60 69
10,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 112⅜	100 do b30 69¾
105,000 do 112½	400 do 69¾
325,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 110½	500 do 69⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue 108½	100 do 69⅞
10,000 do 108⅝	500 do b30 69⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67, C. New Is. 108	700 do 69⅝
35,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 102½	100 do b30 69⅝
1,750 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser. Sm'll 107¾	100 do 2d call 69½
2,450 do 2d Ser sm'll 107½	100 do 69
6,500 do 107⅝	200 do b30 69½
50,000 do 107⅜	1500 Reading R. s60 104½
50,000 do 107⅜	2500 do 105⅜
1,350 do 3d Ser sm'll 107½	200 do 105⅛
50,000 do large 107⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R. 110
20,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-c 68½	800 M. S. & N. I. 78½
1,000 do 69¾	200 Ill. Cen. 117½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 67¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. 93
10,000 do 67⅝	200 do 92¾
5,000 Ga. St. 7s 84¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. 122½
9,000 Missouri 6s 103¼	550 Chi. & N. W. 46½
4,000 Mo. 6s H. & St. J. Issue 79¾	200 do 46¾
1,000 do 79⅞	1200 do 46½
50,000 O. & M. Cer. 27⅞	200 do 2d call 46⅜
5,000 Ohio Pr. C. 70	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 68⅜
500 Ill. C. Bds. 114	100 do 68⅞
10,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M. 71	100 do s30 66⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. E. Bs. 98	100 do 69
3,000 Long Dock Bs. 99	300 Chi. & R. I. 99¾
90 Park Bank 145	800 do 99⅞
29 Ninth Nat. Bank 105½	100 do b30 100
195 Bk. of Com. 118	400 do 2d call b30 100¼
100 Wells & F. Ex. 67	600 do 100
10 do 67½	100 do 100⅛
60 Adams Ex. 73¾	100 Chi., B. & Q. 149
18 do 74	1100 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 64½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 151	100 Tol., W. & W. 49½
300 West. U. Tel. 46¼	100 do 47⅞
100 Quick. Min. 30½	200 do 2d call
5 Pac. Mail SS. Co. 146	50 Tol., W. & W. Pr. 70½
100 do 145¾	600 Pitts., F. W. & C. R. 106
	100 do s30 105¾
	400 do s30 105⅝
	500 do s30 105½
	100 do 2d call 105⅝
	25 Chi. & Alt. R. 117
	100 do 118
	300 Chic. & Alt. Pr. 128

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New 108⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts. 93
160,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 102⅛	1700 do 92¾
25,000 Tenn. 6s new 67½	1000 Reading R. s30 104¾
100 Canton Co. 48½	500 do 104⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr. 36½	1000 do 104¼
50 West. U. Tel. 46	200 M. S. & N. I. R. 77⅞
400 do 46⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. 122¼
5 Bank of N. Amer. 106	200 do 122
100 Bos. Water P. 21	100 Chi. & N. W. 45½
20 Amer. Ex. 71	300 do 45⅜
20 Adams Ex. Co. 74	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 67¾
10 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid 12	200 do 67⅝
100 Pacific Mail 144¾	200 do b30 68
100 do 144⅝	200 do 68
100 do 145	600 Chi. & R. I. 100
100 N. Y. Cen. 103½	1000 do b10 100⅛
400 Erie Railroad 67¼	100 do 100¼
700 do 67	100 P., F. W. & C. 105⅜
100 do b30 67¼	50 do 105⅝
800 do 66⅞	100 do 105¼
100 do s10 66¾	400 do 105⅛
500 do b3 67	300 do 105
100 do s15 67	500 Tol., W. & W. 49½
	200 Mar. & C. 1st P. 26

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C. 27¼	200 Boston W. P. 18
5,000 do 28	200 Hud. R. R. 119⅛
300 Pacific Mail 145	100 M. S. & N. I. 79
400 do c 145	100 do 78⅞
400 do s60 145	200 do b3 78⅞
200 West. U. Tel. s3 46¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts 93½
100 do 46	500 Chi., R. I. & Pac. 99⅞
300 do 46⅞	200 do 99¾
200 N. Y. Cen. x-d 103⅜	400 do 98¾
100 do c 103⅜	100 do c 99¾
100 do b3 103¼	300 Chic. & N. W. 46½
100 do 103⅝	500 do 46¼
200 do 103½	100 do b3 46¼
200 Erie R. 69⅛	200 do 46½
300 do 69¼	100 do s3 46½
2200 do 69⅛	1200 C. & N. W. Pr. 69¼
200 do c 69	100 do c 69¼
100 do s3 69	100 do 69⅛
100 do c 69⅛	100 do 69
200 Reading R. c 105⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s3 106
100 do 105⅜	100 do 106
200 do s3 105¼	100 Tol., W. & W. 49½
100 Cleve. & Tol. 122¼	100 do s3 49½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. C. 27⅛	100 Erie R. 68½
150 Adams Express 74	1000 do s3 68⅜
20 Am. Ex. Co. 73	100 do c 68⅜
10 do 72½	900 do 68⅝
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co. 144¾	200 Hudson R. 119¾
200 do s3 144⅝	500 T., W. & W. 49¾
100 West. U. Tel. s3 46¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 65
100 do 46¼	400 M. So. & N. I. c 78
100 do s3 46	600 Chic., R. I. & P. 100
100 N. Y. Cen. R. x-d b3 103⅜	500 do 100⅛
200 do s3 103½	1200 Chic. & N. W. s3 46
200 Reading c 104⅞	100 do s3 46½
500 do b3 105	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 68¾
100 P. Ft. W. & C. c 105⅝	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. 27⅛	100 Quicksilver 31
20,000 do 27¼	500 Reading R. 104⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co. 73½	200 do b3 104⅞
200 West. U. Tel. 45⅞	1800 do 104¾
100 do 45⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. R. 49¾
300 N. Y. Cen. x-d s3 103½	100 Chi., R. I. & P. 100½
100 do 103½	100 do s3 100¾
300 do 103⅝	100 do 100⅝
500 Erie R. 67⅞	300 do 101
300 do 67¾	800 Chi. & N. W. R. 46½
300 do 67⅞	600 do b3 46¾
1800 do 68	100 do 46½
700 do 68⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 68⅝
2800 do 68½	500 do s3 68¾
2800 do 68⅜	100 do b3 68⅞
1900 do 68¼	700 P., F. W. & C. 105½
400 do s3 68	200 do 105⅝
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 65	

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,696,186
Decrease in Specie	2,276,145
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	492,922
Increase in Deposits	544,868
Decrease in Circulation	37,742

	Aug. 4, 1866.	Aug. 3, 1867.	July 27, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,920,200
Loans	256,808,717	254,940,016	251,243,830
Gold and Gold Notes	9,448,900	6,461,949	8,738,094
Other L. Tend'r	86,235,079	75,098,762	74,695,840
Deposits	214,156,705	201,153,754	200,608,886
Circulation	27,311,549	33,559,117	33,596,859
In Sub-Tres'y	82,467,634	128,761,670	130,196,095

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$753,344	Citizens'	$133,067
Merchants'	882,401	Market	561,334
Mechanics'	578,000	St. Nicholas	754,595
Union	477,490	Shoe & Leather	948,829
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,850
Tradesmen's	793,297	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,061	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	489,570	Atlantic	99,126
Butchers & D.	257,544	Importers'	502,487
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	257,801	M. Association	308,159
Seventh Ward	178,534	Grocers'	78,717
State	198,332	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	994,180	Fourth	2,967,286
Commerce	5,922,148	Central	1,680,325
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	794,595	Ninth	889,035
Mercantile	481,811	First	445,629
Pacific	140,508	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	269,018
Chatham	131,997	Tenth	906,100
N. America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,562	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	194,329	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,095,478		

Total 49 National Banks	$33,491,034
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	68,083
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 3	$33,559,117
On previous report, July 27	33,596,859
Decrease in circulation	$37,742

The present Bank return shows the smallest amount of Gold and Gold Notes held in Bank at any one time for several years past. The other departments of the Bank movement favor increased ease in Money, and this feeling was especially manifested to-day in the Public Funds, in which there was a very large business done at a further advance in prices. The foreign Banking houses were buyers of 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November interest, at 112½ and 110⅜ respectively, and Domestic buyers were taking the other descriptions quite freely at the extreme quotations of Saturday; the 10-40s, 5 ℔ cents., advanced to 102⅛ ℔ cent.

The price of Money to the Stockholders was 4 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds, and from 4 @5 ℔ cent. on the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. No new loans were made higher than 5 ℔ cent.; but some of the lenders of last week marked up, and they attempted, without succeeding, to mark up their Railway loans to 6 ℔ cent., availing of the heavy fall in Erie on Saturday afternoon and this morning.

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchange are either drawing on London for their own account or lending their bills for the use of other parties, who lodge ample security with them, at a concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. from the so-called "standard rate of this day week. We quote 60 days at 109¾@109⅞ ℔ cent. At the present ruling of Gold and the ability to lend it for the term of 60-days, free of interest on the Currency advanced upon it, there is every temptation to borrow Money through the use of Foreign Exchange; and this without the risk of the fluctuations in Gold. In other instances the Exchange is borrowed, to be covered at the expiration of 60-days, and the Gold received for it sold at the going rate on the calculation that it will be bought back in season from 3 to 5 points cheaper. The sales of Gold to-day were quite steady in price, 140⅛@⅜, but not very large in amount, but the scarcity of the cash Gold enabled the large holders to exact ⅛ ℔ cent. for its use until to-morrow. The Customs demand for the present week will probably average $400,000 to $450,000 per day, but it may be that the Treasury will sell most of its August receipts, as no Gold Interest is to be paid this month, and only a moderate amount in September.

In the Railway market to-day the panic fall in Erie Common continued. The earliest calls were at 69¼@68@67¾; these were followed by a reaction to 69½@70, and these again by Afternoon sales at 68½@67½@66½@67@68@68⅛ ℔ cent. There was much excitement in the Stock throughout the day, and confident predictions indulged from hour to hour of much lower figures by one party and much higher by another before the close of the day; but the movement altogether appears to lose its control over the general market, and with few exceptions the other New-York and the Western Roads were rather confidently dealt in at Saturday's decline, especially New-York Central and the North-Wests and Chicago and Rock Island. The Miscellaneous list was not active, and generally lower by 1@1½ ℔ cent., including Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railway market improved after the Boards, and the quotations it will be noticed are higher on Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Reading and New-York Central. Erie continued feverish to the close of the day.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102⅝	N. West Pref.	69	69¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¼	112⅝	Rock Island	99¾	101¾
U. S. Com. 5-30s	108¼	108½	Fort Wayne	105	105½
N. Y. Central	103½	104	W. U. Telegraph	47	45¾
Erie	69¾	69½	Cumberland	37¼	37
Hudson	119½	119½	Mariposa, Pref.	22½	20¾
Reading	105¼	105¼	St. Paul Pref.	64	65¼
Mich. Southern	78½	78¼	Pacific Mail	145½	145
Pittsburgh	93	93½	Toledo & Wabash	49¾	49¾
Tenn. 6s, new	68	67⅝	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Northwest	45¼	46¼	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ℔ cent., regd. 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	110¼	5 ℔ cent., coup. 1871	118¾
5-20, reg., 1862	108½	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	108½
5-20 cou., small	112½	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	110½
5-20 500 & 1,000	112½	End. cou. 1874	108½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	100	Indiana 5 ℔ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105¼	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c	69½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Tennessee 6s. new bds	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	71½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92¼	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	97	Missouri 6s	103¼
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	California 7s	124½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois War Loan	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America	136	Metropolitan	130
City	200	Market	110
National	112	Nassau	107
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Continental	106½
Seventh Ward	106	Marine	140
Commerce	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117
Ocean	103½	Park	145
American Exchange	116	Manuf's & Merchants	102
Bank of North Am'a	106	Central National	107
Hanover	112	Fourth National	109
Irving	106½	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Lack & W Bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	74
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88½	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	89
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	89
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112¾	Chic. & Alton. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alton Income	91½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Atlan's & G. W. 1st M.	55
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	113	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	81	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Com. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	[illegible]

Notice of a dividend by the Central Petroleum Company appears elsewhere in this paper.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $304,000; Gold Notes, $62,000; total receipts, $6,326,880 15; total payments, $8,052,777 95; balance, $127,035,772 37.

The July business of the Illinois Central Company shows a handsome gain on the same month last year in all departments:

Traffic of the road		$497,521
Cash from previous land sales		219,000
Land sales of the month		139,000
Business in gross		$855,521
July, 1866—Traffic	$467,115	
Cash collections	128,969	
Land sales	82,310	678,394
Increase in July, 1867		$177,127

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road is now earning at the rate of $11,000 ℔ week. As recently reorganized the road will probably, in the course of a short time, make an important connection with the chain of Southern roads at Columbus, Kentucky, below the mouth of the Ohio River.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 17th inst., that the special tax paid by any one person or firm in no case covers the business done by any other person or firm.

Whenever changes occur in the copartnership of firms, by which new firms are made, although consisting in part of the members of the original firm, a new assessment of the special tax due for the business conducted by such firm, must in all cases be made, Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

A. H. BROWN, Collector, Indianapolis, Ind.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 8,316 bbls. Flour, 64,329 bushels Wheat, 156,015 bushels Corn, 138 bushels Rye, 27,590 bushels Oats, 430 bushels Malt, 178 pkgs. Lard, 38 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,549 bbls. Petroleum and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. @18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at rising prices. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 2,300 bales, against receipts of 19 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	406,059
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	630,899
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,109
Exports since Jan. 1	299,656
Exports since Sept. 1	418,122
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,803,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,413,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	130,000

The first bale of new Cotton arrived here yesterday, per steamer *Virgo.* It was picked on the plantation of Col. R. M. HENRY, Jefferson County, Fla., sent to F. W. SIMS & Co., Savannah, and by them consigned to Mr. D. H. BALDWIN, of this City. It will be sold at auction by Mr. J. P. ATKINSON to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. It classes Low Middling, good staples. Rainy weather during picking injured the color.

STATEMENT, JULY 31.

New-Orleans.

		Bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866		102,083
Arrived past three days	1,343	
Arrived previously	757,689—759,032	
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose, burnt and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,323	—772,355
Total		874,437
Exported past three days	1,103	
Exported previously	843,111	—844,214
Stock on hand and on shipboard, July 31		30,223

Stock at Interior Towns.

Augusta and Hamburgh	July 13	6,500
Macon, Ga	July 19	3,137
Columbus	July 20	1,017
Montgomery, Ala	July 13	1,000
Nashville, Tenn	July 16	1,929
Memphis	July 19	4,406
Total bales		18,589

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, especially fresh ground lots made of old Wheat, which have been in very moderate supply and comparatively steady; while Flour made from new Wheat has been freely offered at much lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 40; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 40@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands at $8 50@$10 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$7 40
Extra State	7 25@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25@16 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $11 25@$15 25 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in less request at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $5 35 for Jersey, $5 35 for City, $5 50 for Western, about $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, to-day, at about previous prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported of only 27,500 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 90@$1 95; Amber Michigan at $2 30; Amber Ohio at $2 30; Amber Jersey at $2@$2 30; White Southern at $2 25@$2 40; Red and Amber do. at $2 20@$2 37½, and White California at $2 65@$2 75, ℔ bushel. Messrs. CASSIDY & COVELL exhibited to day the first sample of new Amber State Wheat of very superior quality. Corn has been quite brisk to-day, at decidedly better prices. The demand has been confined to the home trade, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 07½ for poor to choice Mixed Western; 97c.@$1 03 for unsound and damp; $1 02@$1 05 for kiln-dried, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 42 for Western, and at $1 60@$1 63 for State ℔ bushel; sales, 6,500 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in fair demand and rather firmer, including new Western at from 78c. @94c. for the whole range of sound, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 93c. in store; new Jersey and Southern, 90c.@92c.; sales 51,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10½ A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867: Montana, Oswego, corn; S. W. Jerome, Oswego, corn; T. J. Perry, Oswego, corn; Rosana, Buffalo, corn; H. A. Dorn, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Zouave, Oswego, corn, flour; Luto Finley, corn; Fred. Viele, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Geo. Slocum, Oswego, corn; Rochester, Buffalo, corn; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, corn; Geo. Batkas, Buffalo, corn; Gov. Seymour, Oswego, corn; Frank Brodock, Buffalo, oats; Keokuk, Buffalo, corn; S. E. Anthony, Buffalo, corn; Acme, Buffalo, corn; O. C. French, Oswego, corn; Francis Skiddy, Buffalo, corn; Russian, Buffalo, corn, corn meal; T. P. St. John, Oswego, corn.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse in New-York and Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	178,346	Rye	42,698
Corn	669,835	Barley	1,404
Oats	219,336	Peas	31,004

HAY—North River bale continues quiet and heavy; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, and new, 60c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very dull to-day, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at steady rates.

LIME—Has been firm in price, and moderately inquired for.

MOLASSES—Has been in pretty fair request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $3 95@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c. @87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $2 26@$2 34 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive to-day at 17½c. @18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15½c. for Crude, in bulk; 29c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and heavy to-day. Sales since our last of 7,650 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 06¼ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 05 regular way; $22 50@$22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17c., for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 275 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; a lot of ice-cured Long Rib sold at 12½c. in bulk ℔ lb. Lard continues inactive: sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull; 50 tcs. Prime Mess sold at $40. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand and buoyant at 18c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 7c.@14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	25 @35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	25 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb.	28 @30
New-York State Firkins Light Colored, ℔ lb.	23 @25
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @25
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @25
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	19 @21
Chicago and North Western Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb.	7½@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	11 @12
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	7 @ 9

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, as previously reported.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty brisk request at steady rates; sales since our last 1,650 hhds Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@13½c., and 214 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 14c @17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 164,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c. @11¾c.; 93,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@13½c., and 61,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal to-day.

WOOL—Has been very quiet since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The receipts have been in excess of the sales and stocks have been accumulating.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@55
½ and ¾ blood do.	44@48
Common and ¼ do.	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@63
Extra to XX do.	54@58
½ and ¾ blood do.	47@51
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@47
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@32
Common fleece	20@24
Common fleece, burry	14@20
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@45
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@18
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin on private terms. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Bristol—A brig with 8,000 bushels Corn at 8s. ℔ quarter. For Gibraltar and orders—A vessel with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HAMLET, CAMILLE and BOREAS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

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Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
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Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The claims of France and of French subjects upon Mexico are to be carefully revised by a commission appointed by the Emperor NAPOLEON for that purpose.

The French semi-official journals deny that the visit of the Emperor NAPOLEON to Vienna has any political object, and declare that the rumors attributing a political significance to the interchange of courtesies between the two Emperors are wholly unfounded.

The American Practice Squadron has sailed for the United States.

The Reform meeting in Hyde Park, yesterday, proved a failure. The attendance was comparatively small, and but little enthusiasm was manifested.

It is reported that Gen. FARIOLA, the Fenian prisoner, has made a full confession of his complicity with the organizers of the Fenian invasion, and that he intends giving evidence for the British Government.

The Prussian newspapers express confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor NAPOLEON's aspirations for universal peace.

It is stated in Brussels that the City of Hamburg refuses to join the German Zollverein. Lubeck, however, has avowed her willingness to become annexed to the Confederation.

The prospects of the Russian crops are most favorable.

The Russian Loan, which was offered in the London market on Saturday last, does not meet with success. No bids have yet been made for any portion of it.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, memorials to secure the right to take fish in international waters and against donations to sectarian institutions were presented. The roll of the Convention was then called, and only fifty-seven members were declared present. Considerable debate as to the propriety of making a call then ensued, the motion in favor of that action finally prevailing. On the announcement that sixty-three members were absent without leave, motions advocating a suspension of proceedings were offered but lost. After discussion on a variety of topics, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, the Chair stated that it was a standing rule of the Convention that a recess must be taken from 2 o'clock to 7:30 each day; under that rule he would declare the Convention in recess until that hour. The evening session was taken up with the reception of excuses from the hitherto absent members. Subsequently the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Organization of the Legislature; and, at a later hour, having reported progress without coming to a vote, adjourned for the day.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, Judge PIERREPONT, for the prosecution, continued his address. Mr. PIERREPONT reviewed a great portion of the testimony adduced during the progress of the trial. He alluded to the incident which occurred in the Cabinet meeting held on the morning of the day of the assassination, when President LINCOLN narrated to the members a dream, which, Mr. LINCOLN said, had always preceded some disaster. Mr. PIERREPONT spoke of the plans which, he alleged, had been successively formed to abduct and murder the President, and adverted to the connection of SURRATT with the conspiracy, as testified to by Mr. BARRY, who, declared Mr. PIERREPONT, rebel though he was, had told the truth. The Court adjourned to assemble at 10 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. PIERREPONT will conclude his address.

Our Virginia correspondent gives an interesting *resumé* of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, and reviews its composition and the causes of its failure. Although the Convention has failed to accomplish its object, its convocation will at least have the good effect of pointing out the evils that afflict the Republican organization in Virginia.

By special dispatch, dated Fort Hayes, Aug. 3, we learn that Capt. AMES and fifty men encountered two hundred Indians near the Saline River, and battled with the savages throughout the whole day. Reinforcements of United States troops are much needed, it is said, in the vicinity of Fort Hayes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that compound interest notes, with interest thereon, will only be paid at maturity at the Treasury of the United States, or at the offices of the Assistant-Treasurers at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

By a special order made yesterday, Gen. SHERIDAN removed from office JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer of the City of New-Orleans, and appointed Mr. STODDART HOWELL in his stead.

The State election in Kentucky yesterday passed off quietly. It resulted in a Democratic victory. The majority of the Democrats is estimated at from 45,000 to 60,000.

LOCAL.

A motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BARNARD, for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction to restrain BARNEY WILLIAMS and WM. J. FLORENCE, from performing the play called "Caste," of which one T. W. ROBERTSON, of London, is the alleged author. Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, the plaintiff in the action, claims to have purchased of the rightful owner in England, the exclusive right to produce the play in New York and Brooklyn, for a certain period. Messrs. WILLIAMS and FLORENCE had advertised to play the same at the Broadway Theatre last evening, and the rest of this week. The case was partially argued yesterday when the hour of adjournment arrived. It will be resumed to-day. The Judge allowed defendants to play "Caste" last evening, but intimated that if they wished to repeat the performance before a decision was rendered, they would be required to enter into bonds conditioned to pay plaintiff such damages as he might sustain if the motion is adverse to them.

The argument of the injunction cases, pending in the Supreme Court, to restrain the members of the Board of Audit from exercising the powers conferred upon them by an act of the Legislature, will be heard this morning before Judge BARNARD. According to the rule these cases have a preference on the calendar over all others.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions began yesterday; only fourteen of the Grand Jurors summoned answered to their names. An additional panel is summoned for to-day, when doubtless a quorum will be obtained, and the business of the Court go on.

The body of the man found last week in the North River, with the throat cut, has been recognized as that of HERMAN HEIDEMAN, a German waiter.

The corner-stone of the Orphans' Home and Protestant Episcopal Church Infirmary was laid yesterday, by Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE.

The steamer *Tah-Kee*, which left this port on the 31st ult., bound for Nuevitas, returned yesterday disabled.

CARL GOSEN and HENRY F. SEYBERG, accused of having set fire to the emigrant boarding-house, No. 2 Carlisle-street, have been held for trial.

The Board of Supervisors did not meet yesterday.

Work on the Elevated Railroad has been commenced in Greenwich-street.

In Brooklyn, 276 deaths occurred last week.

Sound old-wheat Flour was in demand and about steady yesterday; new-wheat Flour was depressed and lower, under free receipts. Wheat varied little, on a light business. Corn was very freely purchased, partly on speculative account, at much higher prices. Oats were a shade firmer. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was quite buoyant. Groceries were fairly active. Freights dull.

The beef cattle market opened yesterday at One Hundredth-street with sales moderate at last week's prices, but before noon prices had declined nearly one cent from the quotations of Monday week. The most reliable brokers agreed that 16c. was the top of the market. There were a very few cattle estimated at 16¼c. ₱ lb. net weight, but experienced dealers insisted that not a bullock had been sold for more than 16c. on that day. Fair steers brought 14c. ₱ lb. net weight. Really good cattle sold slowly at 15c. ₱ lb. Common beeves 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. net weight. The price of sheep and lambs has improved since last week. The principal sheep market for yesterday was at the foot of West Fortieth-street, where there were 9,707 sheep and lambs for the weekly supply. Sheep were selling at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. The price of lambs was 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. live weight. Trade was moderate, with a fair demand for fat sheep. The receipts of swine are heavy for the weekly supply, numbering 18,654 on Fortieth-street, and about 5,000 at Communipaw. Heavy prime corn-fed hogs sold yesterday at Fortieth-street market for 7⅝c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb. live weight; dressed, 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb. Fair to good hogs, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb. live weight; dressed, 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. The demand was good when the last sales were made.

Party Affiliation at the South.

The Pennsylvanians who waited the other day on President JOHNSON to urge the formation of a new party, have their sympathizers in the Southern States. There the idea of a middle party obtains favor in quarters which, while opposed to the authors of the reconstruction law, refuse to renew fellowship with the Democracy. The New-Orleans *Crescent* is one of the journals which have arrived at the conviction that the old party organizations are inapplicable to existing exigencies, and therefore recommend a union of all Conservatives, so-called, against the extremists of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

The service immediately rendered by the discussion which has thus arisen is the emphasis with which it marks the repudiation of the Democracy as a party organization. The *Crescent* and its friends evidently appreciate the grounds on which Gov. ORR protested against the bad faith of that party during the war, and the warnings uttered by Gen. LONGSTREET against reliance on its future action. It is seen and felt that the men who have heretofore held office under the Democratic name now desire it to be reinstated, precisely as an old member of the Stuart or Bourbon *régime* would watch for the restoration of the dynasty as a prelude to the revival of the ribbons and pensions of their adherents. For all the practical purposes of Government, the restoration of the Democratic Party would be as futile as the resurrection of the Ghibelines. That party is not entitled to be considered democratic which resists the large additions to popular power advocated by the Republicans; nor can it reconcile its pretended zeal for State rights with its desertion of the Southern apostles of that doctrine. Being, then, neither democratic in the true sense of the term, nor faithful to State rights, according to the Southern acceptation, the Democratic Party has no hold upon the gratitude or hope of the South. The second coming of Moses is not more improbable than the second coming of BUCHANAN, which is what Democratic orators and journalists toil and pray for. They may indeed continue to run the party race over and over again, until their leaders die or grow wearied of defeats, or until their followers desert the sinking ship; but the Democratic principle, under its present name and management, is dead from top to tap-root.

Strange as it may seem, the fierceness with which the Democrats oppose all conditions of Southern restoration, is one of the grounds of want of confidence in their guidance. The fact is understood that the Northern opponents of the Congressional policy are actuated solely by a desire to secure party advantage—not by devotion to the best interests of the South. This point is well stated by the *Crescent*:

"The truth is that the Democratic politicians of the North are beginning to change places, in respect to the restoration of the excluded States, with the Republican politicians. The former now show the same anxiety to keep those States from reëntering the Union Republican, as the latter formerly showed to keep them out lest they should come in Democratic. The *Old Guard*, a New-York Democratic monthly, for example, declares that the only hope of beating the Republicans in the next Presidential election is for the Democratic Party of the North to refuse resolutely to recognize in the Electoral College the votes of States reorganized under the military bills. It calls upon us to do our utmost against reconstruction, unless assured that we can, by assisting reconstruction, reinforce the opponents of the Republican Party. But if the South will not oppose the plain purpose of Congress, and if the Democratic Party of the North shall lack the backbone to dispute the title of a President elected by means of votes drawn from Southern "military colonies," then the *Old Guard* desires that chaos may rule "for at least a season," and that the South may be at the mercy of revolutionary mongrels "a little longer." Now this question of the occurrence and duration of chaos and of mongrel domination is one that peculiarly and vitally concerns the Southern people. It is something worse than impertinence for men at a safe distance from the scene of trouble to tell us that we ought, with joy, to assist in rendering our condition as miserable as possible, for the sake of throwing odium upon one party and improving the prospect of another. Such party tactics may be very profound, but they certainly lack the appearance of being magnanimous."

The same "party tactics" which require the South to postpone reconstruction dictated some of the most harsh provisions of the law. With such a party it is not surprising that the Southern people refuse to affiliate.

It does not follow that there is at present room for a new party, or that an organization aiming to steer between the Democratic and Republican organizations would be entitled to Southern support. The desire for a third party is intelligible, and, as an abstract matter, not unreasonable. There are thinkers who object to the centralizing tendency of recent legislation, apart altogether from its primitive character. There are others who apprehend continued turmoil and excitement, and who do not like the idea of reverting to Hobbes' state of nature—perpetual war. It is natural that these opinions should seek voice and organization. But *cui bono?* What good can possibly result from a movement that would be powerless as against the party now dominant throughout the country? The nice distinctions of the closet or the newspaper will have no effective power of resisting the sentiment which furnished the sinews and fought the battles of the Union.

Not more certain is it that the Republican Party now governs the country than that it will continue to govern until the great issues which agitate the South shall have been finally settled. Of so much the advocates of a middle party may rest assured. If their purpose be, then, to benefit the South, to hasten its restoration, and to invite a return of confidence and commercial activity, their wisest course will be to submit to the logic of events, and to seek within the Republican Party the influence and activity which can nowhere else be exerted with the same immediate advantage. Thus may they most surely counteract the ultraism and violence which they so earnestly deprecate. For the great body of the Republican Party does not countenance and will not sustain extremists in their threats and demands. The preponderating tone of the party is one of firmness, blended with great moderation. It is fixed in its purpose of reconstructing the Union on the basis laid down, but it seeks no punishment for its own sake, and will carry proscription no further than contumacious disloyalty may render necessary. We submit that the "conservative" projectors of a middle party at the South may promote moderation and good feeling more effectually by a junction with the controlling element of the Republican Party than by leading the forlorn hope of Democracy, or attempting to form a new party, with objects vague and leaders preordained to defeat.

The Trades Union Outrages.

The startling disclosures of crimes committed by the organized depravity of Trades Union miscreants at Sheffield receive less comment from the Press of England than they would if the public were not absorbed in the question of Reform. Since, too, the subject has gone into the ordinary course of examination by a Parliamentary Commission, men seem satisfied to trust routine agencies to bring out the whole truth, and deal as they best may with horrible details very unpleasant to discuss.

Yet the matter seems really to be worth some little notice. Indeed, it may safely be said that modern civilization has hardly produced a phenomenon that challenges closer attention. In a great manufacturing city of the most advanced country in the world, where law governs, through intelligent Ministers, with ample force; where immense capital and dependent industry should insure order in their common interest, there exist great combinations of mechanics, bound by solemn oath, and blindly subject to their leaders, who pay heavy contributions to support strikers in idleness and prevent regular working men from making their livelihood. Rather a foolish proceeding, but yet a noticeable one. The fanatical devotion of these men to their object blots out in their minds all distinctions of right and wrong. They know no law, not even the Decalogue, higher than the commands of their chiefs. For years they have been in the habit of intimidating all who refused to join in their schemes, stealing their tools and waylaying and beating them. Growing bolder and more skilled, they resorted to maiming the marked men, to blowing up their houses by kegs of powder thrown down the chimnies, and at last to downright and regular assassination. Rather a striking development of selfishness, to be sure; worth a little looking into by the authorities. The managers of these societies found murderers for their purposes at the cheap rate of fifty dollars per life, or thirty for a bit of arson. These crimes at last became so frequent, daring and horrible that extraordinary measures were adopted, not for their repression—that point is not yet reached—but for their discovery. The Government promised immunity to such of the miscreants as would betray their fellows, and thus the dark secrets of these conspiracies against society were gradually drawn into the light.

It is intimated in Parliament that Sheffield is only a sample of the operations of these monsters throughout the Kingdom. Of the eight hundred thousand workmen in the country, over five hundred thousand belong to Trades Unions. It would be unjust to suppose that all these bodies practice or intend such wrong. Yet the principle of all is the same—secret organization, blind obedience, and taxation of their members for the purpose of forcing on employers a high rate of wages, and forcing out of employment all who refuse to enrol with them. Their subtle tyranny eludes the laws, and tends to the same violent conclusions everywhere, and it is only a question of time and inducement when such outrages will become general. It is admitted, too, that while the local magistrates must have lacked energy or courage to punish or even to detect these atrocities, the unusual method Government is forced to employ, of bribing accomplices by pardon to turn State's evidence, is in itself dangerous, giving the example of a compact with crime and a premium on perjury. Yet the supreme safety requires that this risk shall be run.

These revelations suggest very grave reflections as to the state of the lower orders in England. Not the lowest—for the promoters of these villainies are not dull rustics nor brutal miners—but the skilled artisans of towns. Such a state of things denotes profound ignorance among them of the laws regulating labor—gross moral obtuseness, which sees no wrong in seeking its own selfish ends by plans founded on oppression and working through ferocious violence—and utter lack of manhood in cringing to the nod of a few ringleaders, bolder, but no better than themselves, who hold their lives and their families, bound under oath, at their mercy. It betrays certain base qualities ground into character by the pressure through generations of a proletaire life, and which it will need much more than the book-training of a score or so of years to remove.

Will it be believed that these wretches find not only sympathy, but even apology and support, among the better classes? BROADHEAD, the chief instigator of these enormities, and the traitor who informed against his gang, is a tavern-keeper, and drives a flourishing trade from the notoriety he has achieved. CROOKES, the infamous tool who actually committed the ten-pound murders, is the hero of the bar-room; and, more incredible still, after his dismissal by his employers, a clergyman and several other gentlemen of Sheffield, sorrowing over his sufferings, induced his masters to receive him again. There are people who would patronize Satan himself, rather than not have something to patronize and pour out their feeble souls over. Sympathy for this red-handed ruffian! this cheap Thug, who will shoot you any number of human beings, like dogs, at fifty dollars a head! What a sham life it must be, how devoid of any real work or genuine exercise of feeling, that leads cultivated men and women to whine over and intercede for such a piece of moral carrion! No wonder Sir GEORGE GREY expresses amazement that any of his fellow workmen should consent to associate with him for a day. The greater wonder is that any decent man should stoop to pick him up and enjoy him as a real-life rascal, more piquant than a sensation novel hero.

The Commission examining into the subject availed itself of the experience of Mr. HEWITT, of this City, who testified that similar coercion was used among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, enforced by like violence, and even by murders. The miners deny the truth of the latter charge. Whatever the facts may be in this particular case, it is not likely that the operation of Trades Unions throughout this country would be marked by the same evils and outrages that have made them infamous in England. The American artisan has too much education, mental and moral, to make such a mistake as to his own interests, or so cruelly to invade the rights of his fellow-workmen. He has too much independence to sacrifice his own ideas to a clique in his trade, or serve an organization which fetters him by an oath, and lays him under an interdict against working where he pleases. His general intelligence and aptitude, too, give him the power to leave one kind of labor or pursuit, if too full of competition, for another. Besides the demand for labor among us will for a very long time prevent that fierce rivalry which leads to desperate mistakes of self-protection in over-crowded England. Such excesses are the protests of ignorance and want against great social inequalities. The freer and broader conditions of the workingman's life in this country raise him above the situations which breed temptation, and suggest excuses for such illegal action. Long before our population has grown so dense that the fair adjustment of the relations of labor and capital must be complicated and perverted by the daily struggle for life, many of its problems will have been solved by the hard experience of more advanced nations, and their conclusions will remain embodied in their legislation for our instruction. Already we can perceive, and should apply the lesson, that the proper settlement of these relations must be brought about by concession, not by compulsion, on either part.

Our Markets—Improvement Postponed.

There were few persons credulous enough to believe that the Common Council was sincere in appointing the recent Commission to inquire into the condition of the markets.

The inquiry itself turned out to be as superficial in its character as most work of the kind undertaken by the same body. The report failed to deal in any practical way with the real evils of our present market arrangements. It ignored the inconvenience, the filth, the unhealthiness, the miserable economy of these arrangements. It furnished, in fact, nothing more than an excuse for perpetuating the present system. The Comptroller, it is said, so far coincides with the views of the Market Committee that he has decided against disposing of any of the buildings now in use; and since all but two of those buildings are utterly beyond all power of repair; since their frame-work will stand no further patching, either outside or inside, we must make up our minds to go on as we have been doing for some time longer—wasting what might be made a splendidly-productive property, and taxing up to the highest point of endurance, the time, the patience and the health of the great community of housekeepers.

It is possible enough that Comptroller CONNOLLY sees no means of getting a fair return in interest from new market buildings, or from any building whatever erected at the public cost, and under municipal supervision. And looking no further than the Court-house, there is something in that view of the case. If four or five markets, contracted for a quarter of a million apiece, were to run up in the same proportion as the Court-house or the new Harlem Bridge, we should find ourselves, in all probability, saddled with an addition to the City indebtedness of $10,000,000 in a couple of years or more. For that outlay we should look in vain to get any corresponding return in the shape of interest. And yet it is too narrow a view to take of what is really a pressing question, to say that we dare not undertake the construction of necessary public buildings, because we thereby open up new avenues of jobbery.

We run a great risk, it is true, but it has been shown that even within the municipal boundaries of New-York we can execute splendid improvements without the faintest suspicion of jobbery attaching to them. We have got back, in the shape of the enhanced value of property, a full return for all that has been laid out on Central Park. If we look only at that magnificent undertaking in the strictest economical light, it has *paid* us. It has paid us because the improvement, in the first place, was judiciously conceived, in view of the fact that the ground selected interposed a barrier between the improved and inhabited portions of the island, at its north and south ends. It has paid, because those intrusted with the outlay of the money were high-minded and honest citizens, whose property and business interests were too closely identified with those of the community generally to permit of their being careless, thriftless or extravagant in fulfilling the trust committed to them.

No one can seriously doubt that results equally satisfactory are attainable by a Market Commission of the same high character. If we cannot have a great Central Market like St. John's, Liverpool, we have at least space enough in the present market sites to erect substantial, good-sized structures, at no very alarming expense, the rents from which would easily return ten or twelve per. cent. on the capital. Any private contracting capitalist, expert in the building trade could make that and more out of the enterprise, if he were to carry it out on his own account.

In the very heart of the poorest district of London, Miss BURDETT COUTTS has completed, at her own expense, a Market which covers ninety thousand feet of ground; and from which—but that she has put her rents down to a very low figure—she could get a liberal interest. Even as it is she gets what is considered, in England, a fair return upon her investment, and has the satisfaction of seeing a vast number of the neediest people supplied conveniently with a market at their own humble doors, and supplied at reasonable prices.

We do not expect to see much of this sort of benevolent enterprise at work here; because—with some exceptions—there is not among us the same vast accumulations of wealth in the hand of single individuals. But if we cannot look for a New-York millionaire to give us a model market on the ground occupied by the rookeries of the Five Points, we ought to have among us a score or two of citizens of wealth, social position and influence—and with time at their command—sufficient to bring this market question to a settlement; to take it out of the hands of Common Council Committees, and solve it as we have solved the Central Park improvement. Such citizens, or a few of them organized for the purpose, would give us within the space of two years or less half a dozen sound, cleanly, substantial market buildings that would be an ornament and convenience, and *a paying investment* for the City from the very hour the job should be completed. As it is, we look for nothing but trifling in any attempts that are made to deal with the subject. The Comptroller may be right in declining to sell the market property—because if we are to have a number of markets in place of a great central structure, the sites now occupied for market purposes are probably as convenient as any that could be selected elsewhere; and it is not probable that the City could gain much in an exchange of the property it now holds for any other. What a Market Commission then would have to do would involve the selection of plans, the superintendance of the buildings, the careful revision of accounts, and the leasing of the shops and stalls with the view of a return upon the City's outlay. On West-street and at the Fulton fish market any sort of decent improvement would necessitate a certain amount of wharf building. Otherwise, the improvements would be limited to a thorough drainage, substantial, well-arranged buildings and convenient approaches. They are improvements which will have to be agitated for; but we are bound to see them effected.

MINOR TOPICS.

A novel sensation is in store for our politicians, humanitarians, ethnologists and critics. A genuine negro—IRA ALDRIDGE by name—who has made three professional tours through Germany as a tragedian, and achieved a brilliant success in the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburgh, has been engaged for a round of characters, and will appear at the Academy of Music next month. We are curious to note his reception. His picture before us represents a full-blooded negro, with crinkly wool, flat nose, thick lips and skin of blackest hue, while the decorations on his breast prove him to be

> Knight Chevalier of the Royal Saxon Ernestinischen House Order, and recipient of the Verdienst Medal of the Order, in gold, presented on the 31st of January, 1858, by His Royal Highness Duke BERNARD, reigning sovereign of Saxe Meiningen, and brother of the late Queen ADELAIDE of England; Member of the Prussian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and holder of the Society's large gold medal (first class,) presented by His Majesty FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., at Berlin, Jan. 25, 1853; Member of the Imperial and Archducal Institution of "Our Lady of the Manger;" Member of the Russian Hof Versamlung of Riga; and Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Beaux Arts of St. Petersburgh, and holder of the Imperial Jubilee Medal, &c.

Thus balanced, he will appear before an American audience, and we doubt not the question of the day will be, "Have you seen IRA ALDRIDGE?"

To judge from the Washington *Chronicle*, Secretary STANTON's course is the chief topic of excitement just now in betting circles, "the friends of the Administration offering wagers very freely that he will resign before the 1st of September." We commend this fact to the attention of that Eastern paper which lately proposed to put down horse racing and college regattas because of the "stimulus they give to gambling." To men inclined to hazard their currency on uncertainties, horses and boats are not at all needful; a Cabinet Minister is as good a subject to bet on as any other. The only way to avoid the betting evil would be to abolish the Cabinet, together with manly sports.

The French, who make the daringest explorations and the most brilliant conquests in cookery, have advanced, it seems, from horse-flesh to the flesh of whales. Those "banquets" of horse boiled, roast, broiled, and otherwise made edible, which were once held in Paris for the purpose of introducing this article of food to common use, may now well be succeeded by a *banquet de baleine*. At all events, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* tells us that whale's flesh, which was once a royal meat in England, has come into fashion again. The Normans used to have excellent receipts for seasoning this monster of the main. Besides the whale, the shark and the dolphin come regularly enough to the markets, where a whale's tail of from 300 to 400 kilogrammes—say 700 or 800 pounds—found buyers, a few days ago, at high prices. It is the French, we must admit, who know best how to convert into human food everything that lives, from the snail to the whale.

The Italian Government has made a definite statement, through Signor RATAZZI, of the course it will pursue upon the Roman question, in case any attempt be made by the Revolutionary Party to overthrow the authority of the Pope. In reply to interrogatories addressed to him in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister thrice repeated with emphasis that "the Italian Government *would secure the integrity* of the Pontifical dominions." It seems from the terms of one of his responses that the King's Government is not only prepared to defend Rome against invasion on the part of the Garibaldians, but even against attempts on the part of the Roman people. For, in one of his replies announcing that Italy would uphold the Papal power, he explicitly declared that the armaments now preparing against it were "being made by the Romans themselves;" and he reiterated the same point when a member expressed his opinion that the "Roman people had the right to endeavor to obtain freedom for their country." There can, therefore, be no mistake, in so far as this goes, of the policy the Italian Government will pursue if the Pope is troubled from any quarter. In the meantime, and notwithstanding all these assurances, it appears that the National Roman Committee (Revolutionary) are on the alert for the first opportunity to upset the Papal throne.

We notice that some of the Southern papers are complaining about the number of Northern rascals and adventurers who are being foisted into many of the minor but highly profitable offices in the South at the present time, on one pretext or another; but especially on the pretext of red-hot "loyalty." One register in bankruptcy, whose name is given in the paper published in the locality where he flourishes, is sued for carrying on small swindling operations in the way of cheating boarding-houses; several civil functionaries appointed by military authority are alleged to be fugitive culprits from the North; and other cases might be cited in which analogous charges are made. We do not propose to attempt to controvert the allegations in any of these cases; but, if true, they seem to us to furnish excellent reasons why the Southern States should hasten the work of reconstruction, and thus have some control of the management of their own political affairs.

The Baltimore *Sun* talks good doctrine when it urges Marylanders to take more care in collecting and preserving the memorials of its early settlement and history. It is doctrine that applies to all our States. The *Sun* commends the example of New-England for the pride she takes in her early records and the pains she is at to keep them in available shape. It epitomizes the difference between the carelessness of the Southern States and the indefatigable accuracy of the Northerners by saying that "if Capt. JOHN SMITH had been a son of the Pilgrims he would have been made to loom up like the Bunker Hill Monument in the eyes of all men." This is true, but the South is not the only delinquent, nor is the history of early glories and ancestral achievements the only field uncultivated. There is a lack everywhere throughout the land of patient, careful, systematic, statistical record. It is by the classified accumulation of facts that we are able to draw rules for future guidance, whether it be in the history of nations, or of towns, or of enterprises in the common labor of life. A newspaper file carries its own history, but a mine in the earth ought to be marked and recorded at every inch of advance and for every pound extracted. The preservation and classification of facts in the history of any development of life is the most important aid conceivable for rendering those facts useful. All historical and geographical and statistical societies, therefore, take high rank among the instruments of modern civilization, and should be, by all means, fostered and sustained.

The Indian attacks, of Saturday last, upon Fort Harker and Big Creek stage station, by which seven men were killed and twenty animals stolen, is properly called the boldest dash yet. The reason assigned, however, for its being bold, namely, that the redskin raiders on Big Creek were "exposed to the fire of fifty infantry and a dozen stage employes, at a distance of 300 yards," is hardly a good one, since not a single Indian seems to have be scathed, even by a chance shot, from these sixty-two fine marksmen. If that is the way the Indian war is waged, with our improved firearms, in the hands of regular troops, near a post, massacres of small squads in distant ambushes are not so surprising. Sioux, riding at top-speed on fleet ponies, and emptying their quivers, Parthian-like, in flying, could do better than the infantry seem to have done. Next time, perhaps, our troops would do well to reduce the "300 yards" in the course of the skirmish.

It was to be expected that the Southern negro would acquire some of the sharper vices of civilization along with the privileges of the ballot. In Atlanta a couple of enterprising blacks have been detected in forgery; and we read of a black counterfeiter, and of a black rascal who evaded the Revenue Laws by indulging in illicit distillation. If crimes such as these were formerly unknown among the Southern negroes, it was only because they had less opportunity and intellect than the white man whom they are now permitted to rival.

Those Conventions which settle for us on scientific grounds the standards of most weights and measures, ought to determine, for the sake of many anxious Americans, the exact commercial significance of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The piano people and sewing-machine people are now disputing which is the greater, to have your firm name mentioned first in the gold medal list of inventions, or to have your personal self decorated with the ribbon and trinket of the Legion. It will be observed that this dispute in itself contradicts the idea of the *Round Table* that the wearers of this decoration are proud of it, and the rest of their countrymen envious of it, on the ground that it is a title conferred by a Prince. No such un-American idea deceives our practical Yankee Knights. The first, only, and instantaneous use made of the Order by the new Chevaliers, was to reflect its credit upon their business, in the shape of advertisements in the papers. Now, while their comrades in the knightly order may be somewhat amused at this prompt reduction of the thing to negotiable value, they at least must admit that the Yankee gentlemen did not have their heads turned by it. NAPOLEON III., who conferred the distinction, is a business-like Chevalier himself, and must rather appreciate his American comrades.

A writer who has just been visiting the Hebrides, in the North of Scotland, says that in that part of the world the women do all the heavy work—"dig, delve and hoe; they carry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across." Now in America we do things differently from this, and we do them better. A scene which we recently witnessed at a railroad station in the country will illustrate the fact. Among the passengers on the train was a large woman with a toddling child—and when she got off at the station a big, heavy trunk, a carpet sack and a satchel belonging to her were moved on to the platform. Presently a respectable but rather sickly-looking individual made his appearance, evidently her husband, accompanied by another person who had come to assist in conveying the baggage to the village, about a mile off. He approached the platform, surveyed the situation, and, without any more ado, set about his work. He seized the bulging carpet sack with one hand, grasped one side of the heavy trunk with the other, while his partner put the child on his back with its arms around his neck, and then, when his assistant had taken the other side of the trunk and the satchel, the twain trudged off up the hill, and the woman leisurely brought up the rear. The simple fact that after reading this brief narration, almost every American man and woman, instead of thinking it at all strange, will ask, "Well what of it?" shows how widely our customs differ from those of most other countries, and how much better things are managed here than in the Hebrides.

In the mightiness of the pen the Mexicans have always been firm believers. No other nation on the globe, in proportion to its size, has made such constant resort to dispatch-writing for the attainment of its ends. For a single example: The world, during the last five years, has been completely flooded with official accounts of the victories and the prospects of the Republic, it being the custom with the Foreign Office to have clerks writing up a continuous string of bulletins, which was cut off at each mail's departure, and the story, up to latest dates, transmitted across the ocean. Accordingly, when we are told that the Mexican Government is about to "publish an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves," it is merely a fresh resort to a familiar practice. "Some of the ablest men of the Republic" it is said, "are engaged on the work," and that is very likely, since as political publicists and pamphleteers, the Mexicans are almost unrivaled. A Mexican *pronunciamiento* is a famous affair; and to evolve a good one, with a skillful woof of fact and web of fancy, is what the "best men" aspire to. The Foreign Office used to issue their profuse bulletins for the European market on *manifold* or thin paper, and they were scattered broadcast. We can all remember how every skirmish with a squad of contra-guerillas, nay, how every call of the long-roll at night, brought a series of official reports of "the battle." When a SANTA ANNA, ORTEGA, ESCOBEDO, BUSTAMENTE, MIRAMON, aspires to do anything, he begins by a set of proclamations and addresses. The wonder with regard to Señor ROMORO, one of the most skillful, patriotic and upright of Mexicans, is not that he is now writing a defence of the Liberal Government, but that he has not already written several of them.

The meeting in Lee County, Ala., presided over by an old school New-Jerseyman, which lately resolved, among a mass of similar frothy stuff, that the late political acts of Congress are "the most barefaced impudence and depravity that the world ever witnessed," was one composed, we are told, of "natives of the North who, before the war, had long resided in the South." This last explanation was unnecessary. This is precisely the class of men who, to avoid suspicion of even a faint yearning for the ideas wherein they were nurtured at Union firesides, were hottest for secession, loudest in resolve "never to live again with the Yankees," and now are vilifying LEE and LONGSTREET, and opposing the plans of reconciliation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

Some brilliant critic once made a bold dash for immortality by venturing the before-unheard proposition that "the first virtue of a manager should be the belief that nothing is too good for the public. If he will only act up to this," continued the aforesaid original writer, "success will crown his efforts." It would appear that the manager of the Broadway Theatre is bent upon trying the experiment proposed by this critic, and in doing so, is in a fair way of distancing his neighbors. He not only produced a new play last evening, but, like a strong-hearted disciple of the doctrine of order and cleanliness, he had closed his establishment for the five days previous in order to prepare his stage for the play, and to make the rest of his theatre bright, fresh and odorous for the large crowds that might be reasonably expected to attend the performance of his "novelty." This novelty was discovered by the very brilliant audience which last night crowned the house with applause and flowers, to be a comedy in three acts, entitled "Caste." It is given out as the work of Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, the author of "Our's" and "Society"—a brace of clever pieces which were successfully played at Wallack's Theatre within the last two seasons. "Caste" is a "domestic" play, spiced with just enough of romantic adventure to please the fancy of our extremely literal public, without taxing their credulity. The story is entertaining without being "sensational"—in the evil sense of the word—and is brimming with an honest every-day earnestness and clearness of purpose that is truly refreshing, and uncommon among recent dramas of every-day life and manners. The scene is laid in London, of course, and the story is the story of how *Hon. George D'Alroy*, (Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,) the pride and hope of a very ancient family, fell in love with and married *Esther Eccles*, a ballet girl. *Esther*, we learn from her lover, is good as gold, and we can believe it, for she is still the support of her father, a drunken old sot, (Mr. DAVIDGE,) and the guardian of her sister *Polly*, (Mrs. FLORENCE,) who is also in the ballet, and apparently engaged to be married to *Sam Gerridge*, a plumber and gasfitter, (Mr. LAMB.) Perhaps nothing in the clever turnings and surprises of the play, however, can equal the excellent character sketching that is accomplished in it. Old *Eccles* is a drunken scoundrel, who, never working himself, declaims at all times and in all places about the wrongs of the working man, and is content to live on the scanty earnings of his daughters. Equally clever sketches are the haughty Marquise, *D'Alroy's* mother, (played with marvelous delicacy by Mrs. GILBERT,) who lives among her historic ancestors, quotes Froissart, and looks upon trade as a crime; and the elegant and well-dressed *Hawtree*, (Mr. O'MARLOWE,) *D'Alroy's* friend, who conceals beneath a cold and cynical exterior a true gentleman's abhorrence of all that is mean and unworthy. Mr. MARLOWE touches off this character, so rarely acted on the stage with any appreciation of its absolute delicacy, with a happy nicety. His apology to the gas-fitter for having said anything that may have hurt his feelings is uttered with a hearty frankness that has a true ring of nature. We have apparently neglected the story of the piece for its characters—but the plot is really of so slender a nature that it is just as well, perhaps, to let the interested reader discover its hidden secret by a visit to the theatre. We will only state that it contains a genuine surprise, and a pretty domestic moral which is worth inquiring into, and as both are developed through some of the most admirable acting seen on the New-York stage this Summer, we feel certain that "Caste" will not be without large audiences for many evenings to come. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE make their reappearance in this play after a three years' absence from New-York, and were welcomed back with unmistakable marks of favor. In the brief part of *Polly* Mrs. FLORENCE has a merry character after her own sunny nature, and paints each smart line with an exclamation point of irresistible emphasis and jovial action. Those who remember Mr. FLORENCE's performance of the redoubtable *Beppo* in the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," and who compare it with the brave and radical young scion of aristocracy in this piece, full of heart and impulse, will readily acknowledge the singular versatility of the artist. Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, who has been too long lost to the New-York stage, reappears in this piece, brimming with improvements in all those graces with which art and experience may aid nature previously most charming;—she made a genuine success as *Esther*. The performance is equally to be commended for its pathos and its vivacity. Her delightful attempts to keep up the spirits of her associates in the play gladdens the hearts of the audience as well. In the more dramatic scenes she is equally at ease. The piece is superbly mounted, and the two scenes, *Esther's* humble home and *d'Alroy's* elegant residence, are gems of stage setting.

The tableaux and situations of the characters at the termination of each of these acts were altogether unconventional and in exquisite taste. They were all re-demanded upon the fall of the curtain, and the last was twice encored. At the end of the piece Mr. FLORENCE also appeared in front of the curtain at the call of the audience. He made a few remarks, not altogether in good taste, upon certain legal proceedings which had been taken by a local manager to enjoin the performance. Those things, being matters for the Courts and not altogether interesting to the audience, were received very quietly. The people, like the Courts, seemed to reserve their judgment.

Wallack's Theatre.

Miss LOTTA's success is the current subject of congratulation at this theatre. The little lady has exhausted her admirers of their praises, and those have exhausted natural history in seeking comparisons for her. CHARLES READE, although not at all times the most tasteful of critics, appears to have "hit off" LOTTA, as the phrase goes, in describing his little Princess, in *Cloister and the Hearth*: "Taking her lute, she sang a romant of the day." (LOTTA's romant is "Mickey has gone far away," and her lute is a banjo.) "Her little claw swept the cords and struck out the notes clear, distinct and bright, like twinkling stars; but the charm was her voice. It was not mighty. * * But she sang with a certain modest eloquence, though she knew none of the tricks of feeling. She was too young to be theatrical, or even sentimental, so nothing was forced—all gushed, * * and her little mouth seemed like the mouth of Nature." Miss LOTTA repeated last evening the performances of her *début*—*Liddy Lanegan* and *Paul*—but we believe she has in rehearsal a new drama by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, called "Little Nell."

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

The forty-ninth of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' open air Orchestral Concerts was given at Terrace Garden last night. The Pavilion and the grounds were filled, as the term now con-

secrated goes, "to overflowing," and no wonder. It has been the case every clear evening since the concerts began. The programmes since Mr. THOMAS' return have been so crowded with attractions that to describe them one by one would be equivalent to giving a descriptive catalogue of a picture gallery, amply stored with works in every school, and gathered from every source, and we shall not attempt it. There were three entirely new waltzes by STRAUSS in last night's programme, which need not be named but ought to be heard. Mr. THOMAS, however, makes all his concerts equally attractive with the very newest pieces, as well as with the pleasantest of old time favorites, and in this honorably distinguishes his open air soirees from the great majority of Summer entertainments, which are for the most part but feeble reminiscences of the previous Winter's performances. With a host of renowned soloists under his command, and each entitled to the privilege of one exhibition of skill, Mr. THOMAS nevertheless continues to endow his concerts with an interest purely, if not classically musical. Mr. LETSCH's solo for the trombone, STIGELLI's "Lear," received a merited *encore* last evening.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The rumors regarding Secretary STANTON'S intention to resign from the War Office have assumed a more definite form to-day, and seem to be worthy of credence. It is certain, at any rate, that the President and his friends desire that he should leave the Cabinet, and Mr. JOHNSON did not hesitate to say as much in a very public manner last Saturday. It is also known that Mr. STANTON absented himself from the Cabinet meeting last Friday, when the question of SHERIDAN'S removal was discussed at length. The frequent rumors of his resignation, which have been published heretofore, and which have had their origin in similar disagreements, have never been so well founded as those now afloat, but it is nevertheless possible, if not probable, that the whole affair will blow over without any change in the Cabinet.

The Secretary's friends announce publicly, to-night, that he expects to receive a request to resign very soon, but say that he will not comply without mature consideration.

THE REMOVAL OF POPE AND SHERIDAN.

Prominent Southern Administration men, including an eminent office-holder in Alabama under the Johnson Provisional Governments, called on the President to-night for the purpose of advising him not to remove Gen. POPE. They argued that the time for his removal has gone by, and that it will be useless to depose him now. They suggested the same arguments regarding SHERIDAN, and added that the President might as well submit to the Radical rule now as after the lapse of a few months, as they admit that on the reassembling of Congress in November, all attempts of the Administration to enforce the reconstruction acts with anything than a Radical construction of their provisions will be futile. They represent themselves as being thoroughly subdued.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

The statements of the Associated Press to the contrary notwithstanding, I am able to reiterate my assertion that President JOHNSON did know of the recommendation for mercy to Mrs. SURRAUT previous to her execution. The fact that his order approving the finding of the Military Court which tried the assassins, was written on a sheet of paper which was attached to the sheet on which the recommendation was written, conclusively proves that he could not have written the one without reading the other, if he chose to do so; and it is fair to presume that he did. It is also certain, as stated by Judge PIERREPONT in his argument for the prosecution in the SURRATT case, that the finding of the Court was made a subject of Cabinet discussion, and that every member of the Cabinet voted to approve it, or, in other words, for the execution of the criminals.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Judge PIERREPONT continued his argument for the prosecution in the SURRATT case to-day, and occupied the entire session of the court. He was interrupted several times by the counsel for the defence with statements that he had misquoted evidence, but he very coolly referred to the printed book of the testimony which he held in his hand, and, reading therefrom, refuted their assertions. On one occasion the elder BRADLEY got so excited that he could not retain his temper in the Court-room, and accordingly cooled himself off by a walk in the corridors adjoining. Judge PIERREPONT will close to-morrow morning, when Judge FISHER will charge the jury, and a report from that body may be expected on Wednesday morning. It is understood that if they disagree, they will be locked up for a few days.

APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. POPE.

Advices from Gen. POPE have been received containing the information that he has made a number of appointments to minor civil offices in the several States of his district, under the last reconstruction act.

GEN. HOWARD NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A number of patriots who hold clerkships in the Freedmen's Bureau have organized themselves into a political association, and have very unselfishly nominated Gen. HOWARD as a candidate for President in 1868.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND MINISTER ROMERO.

It is understood in well-informed circles that there is no foundation for the report of disagreements or misunderstanding between Secretary SEWARD and the Mexican Minister. The relations have been, and are of the most cordial, and friendly character. Minister ROMERO goes home only because his health and the condition of his private affair, require his return to Mexico, and for no other reason.

SECRETARY STANTON REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

There is no doubt of the fact that the President to-day formally requested Mr. STANTON to resign his position as Secretary of War.

Friends of the President assert that he has taken this course in order to secure a unity of political views in the Cabinet.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt will show a considerable reduction as compared with the last monthly exhibit. Since the 31st of May more than $40,000,009 of interest has been paid out of the Treasury, $20,000,000 of which was in coin, and two installments of $10,000,000 each in currency. The reduction which will be shown for July is principally owing to receipts of Internal Revenue having been heavier than usual, and increased by the payment of the income tax. There will be comparatively little interest paid by the Government until the 1st of November, when the annual interest will fall due on the five-twenties. It will amount to about $24,000,000 in coin.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Post-office Department to-day awarded to J. D. CARR, of San Francisco, the contract for carrying the mail between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon. The service is to be performed for $196,000 per annum. The same schedule as heretofore is to be observed. The joint resolution of March 26 directed the present contract to be canceled from Sept. 30, next, as the contractor, Mr. CORBIT, after he became a Senator of the United States could not legally retain it.

THE ANNUAL SCHUTZENFEST.

The second annual Schutzenfest of the Washington Schutzen Verein commenced to-day at the Park and will continue until Friday. This event promises to surpass the grand celebration of last year, as for weeks past the German citizens have been making great preparations for the coming Fest. Large delegations of members of the Schutzen Corps of Philadelphia, Newark, Lynchburgh, Baltimore and other cities arrived to-day, and were formally welcomed. There were many public and private carriages in the long and brilliant procession, the occupants being in Schutzen uniform. There was everywhere a blending of the American with the German flag. Among the more prominent features of the display was a tastefully ornamented car, containing the Schutzen King, with two lads engaged in printing and distributing handbills, and also one with thirty young ladies dressed in white as occupants and drawn by six white horses. The procession halted for a few minutes at the Executive Mansion to greet the President.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,436,000.

The First National Bank of Mobile has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States.

PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 227 certificates of patents for the week ending Aug. 13, 1867—a slight diminution from last week.

THE UNADILLA NATIONAL BANK.

The following facts have been obtained at the National Currency Board:

The Unadilla National Bank went into voluntary liquidation on June 20, in accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act. Early in July following a certificate was issued by the Bank Superintendent of the State of New-York, giving authority to organize the Unadilla Bank under the laws of that State, and at the time of failure both the Bank Superintendent and the officers of the bank insisted that it was a State Bank. The liabilities are small, not exceeding $70,000, and there is a surplus of securities on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of about $20,000, more than enough to redeem the circulation. The liabilities of some of the individual stockholders are large, but these are entirely distinct from the liabilities of the bank. A thorough examination of its affairs is being conducted under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, and a receiver is to be immediately appointed.

TRACT-BOOKS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared for the use of the local Land Office at New-Orleans, to replace the records of that office lost or destroyed some months since, a complete set of tract-books, comprising nineteen volumes in which has beed transcribed from the records of the Department, all entries embracing some twenty-five or thirty thousand in the aggregate, relating to the sales, donations, &c., of the public lands situated in the south-eastern or New-Orleans land district and district of land now consolidated therewith, formerly subject to entry at Greensburgh, La. These books will be transmitted to the Land Office in the course of a few days.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Brevet Major W. CODE, Thirteenth Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to his regiment in the Department of the Dakotah. Capt. W. S. KELGAUR, Forty-first Infantry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander JOHN WATTERS has been ordered to command the *Cyane*. Commander EDWARD STONE has been ordered to command the *Shawmut*. Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. PAINTER has been ordered to the *Jamestown*. Assistant Paymaster C. H. LOCKWOOD has been ordered to the *Saganaw*.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Address of Judge Pierrepont Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 5.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. Mr. Pierrepont resumed his argument on the part of the prosecution, and proceeded further to consider Lloyd's testimony, which shows his unwillingness to testify against Mrs. Surratt. The testimony read also relates to the field-glass and cartridge-box, and to whom it was given the night after the assassination. Referring to the testimony where Lloyd said he did not care to hear the news of the assassination, Mr. Pierrepont said the reason he did not wish to hear about it was because he knew all about the assassination before it occurred. Mr. BRADLEY was right when he said Lloyd knew all about it. Why did not Lloyd wish to talk about the assassination? He gives a reason because he feared Mrs. Surratt's name would be drawn in. Mrs. Surratt had gone to Lloyd's in the daytime, and had given orders relative to the arms and the bottle of whisky, and Lloyd had a good reason for saying that he feared Mrs. Surratt's name would be brought in. Lloyd said he did not dare to drink when he was about to go into a court to testify, because he feared he would say something he should not say. The jury saw this reluctant witness on the stand; knew that he was not intoxicated when he testified here. [Lloyd's testimony was further read to show that the prisoner and Harold were together when the arms were secreted, and that they were engaged together in the transaction. Weichman's testimony in relation to taking the field-glass to Surrattsville on April 14 was read.] This was the day of the murder, said Mr. Pierrepont, and Mrs. Surratt and Booth were then engaged in conversation just before they started from the house on H-street for Surrattsville. [The testimony relating to the trip to Surrattsville was also read to show that on the way to Surrattsville Mrs. Surratt expressed her gratification at the removal of the pickets during the night. The testimony of Callenbach's finding the guns; of Thompson who testified to Harold bringing the guns to his house, saying that he expected John Surratt, and the testimony of Morton, corroborative of Thompson, was here read.] At this time Mr. Pierrepont said that Harold's excuse was that he was going to Patuxent to shoot ducks, and it would be perceived that he and the others always had some excuse. Now we see how the guns came to Lloyd's. Harold brought the guns—Surratt concealed the guns. After the assassination Harold got the guns, and when Booth was killed they were taken from his possession. The defence have asked the persecution to connect the circumstances, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) thought this about the guns had been connected. How did Mrs. Surratt know about the guns? She was not there when Harold took them or when Surratt held them? How did she find it out on the day of the murder, when she took the glass there, that the guns and the glass would be wanted that night? How did she know of the concealment but from her son? Old Mr. Watson, who was called here by the defence, said he believed Mrs. Surratt was guilty, and he believed so yet, and he was about to say, he was satisfied from the evidence, when he was stopped by Mr. Merrick. Mrs. Surratt could not get the information from any one but her own son, a full-grown man, who had secreted the guns. The opinion must be that of Mr. Watson that all were guilty—Harold, Mrs. Surratt, and all; and the knowledge of secreting the guns came from none but the prisoner. Justice Piles, of Prince George, testifies that John Surratt came there to have some papers signed. [Piles' testimony was read.] What these papers were we don't know, but they mean something, or the papers would have been explained. [The testimony of David Barry was read.] This witness brought the horse back that Surratt took to Port Tobacco after the latter had taken Mrs. Slater down to get her across the river. Mr. Barry had two sons in the rebel army, but he told the truth, and connected Surratt with the conspiracy. Rebel though he was, he told the truth. All men of honor will tell the truth. It's the coward who is afraid to do his duty. It's the innocent who is bold as a lion. A brave man always tells the truth, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) would be willing to submit this case to twelve brave Confederate prisoners. We come now to the testimony of Mr. Smoot, who was a reluctant witness. Whether he was terrified by Mr. Merrick's saying he was after him with a sharp stick or not, he (Mr. Pierrepont) did not know; but he was certainly either terrified or reluctant, because there was difficulty in getting him here. When we did get him on the stand, he testified in a very reluctant and evasive manner. Surratt tells Mr. Smoot in January or February last, "that if the Yankees knew what he was doing they would stretch his neck." What did he mean? Did he think they would stretch his neck because he lived in Washington, or because he was conscious of the conspiracy in which he was engaged? Why did not the counsel bring out why Surratt was fearful his neck would be stretched? The crime could not be kept secret. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and Surratt realized of what he was guilty, and this realization ever present with him made him give utterance to the remark about the stretching of the neck. One of these witnesses has said he saw Surratt on April 3. [Weichman's testimony again referred to.] On April 3, Weichman and Surratt walked down the street, and Surratt said he was going to Montreal. It further appears from Weichman's testimony that Booth furnished money to Mrs. Surratt to hire horses to go to the country. On April 3, 1865, Surratt left home; at 7 o'clock he had returned from T. B. In the afternoon he went out with Weichman, and he and Weichman parted, and there is no proof that he went in the house that night. He was not seen there by Weichman, or any one else. He (Mr. Pierrepont) called attention to this to show that Susan Jackson could not see Surratt there that night; nor were there any clothes there then to be washed, but it was afterward. Susan Jackson says that on that Friday night some clothes were left out there. It was on the Friday night April 14, and after 9 o'clock at night. The next week Hollohan goes there and finds the clothes lying upon the bed. The defence brought that out, and did not know what a terrible fact they were bringing out. Weichman testifies that on April 14, when they left Surrattsville, Mrs. Surratt was anxious to get home at 9 o'clock, and said she wanted to meet some gentlemen at her house, but she did not say who. [Weichman's testimony as to Mrs. Surratt's remarks about the joy being turned into mourning read.] No doubt Mrs. Surratt felt so, for she had just left Lloyd. Why did she say and feel that? Because she knew what was to be carried into execution, and she could not help saying "All this joy will be turned into mourning." Feeling an apprehensive weight she gave utterance to this remark. Remember this was at night, and it was 9 o'clock when they arrived home; they arrived at nine o'clock; not earlier, as they did on April 3; that night while Weichman was at supper a step ascended the stairs; Mrs. Surratt was restless and was walking up and down the room with beads in her hands, and she asked Weichman to pray for her intentions. In this Weichman is partly corroborated by Miss Fitzpatrick, who says Mrs. Surratt was walking up and down, but she did not hear her conversation with Weichman. [Weichman's testimony of Booth's frequent visits to Mrs. Surratt read; also the testimony in relation to the telegrams from Booth. The telegram to McLaughlin was read. The letters written by Booth to different parties were read as showing that all were written by the same person. Weichman's testimony in relation to Surratt's statements were read, and Mr. Pierrepont contended that all the statements were for purposes of deception.] There was no truth in the statements about the oil speculations. The oil they wanted was the blood of the murdered Lincoln. Now we come to a portion of the testimony which seems remote from this case, but which has a bearing upon it. Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the political state of the country in 1860, and said a certain class in the South wanted Mr. Lincoln in order that they might rebel. Various plots were entered into, and finally Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and then the rebellion commenced. The South finds a feeling in favor of the old flag, and these plots were formed for the purpose of plunging us into confusion. The first plan was to kidnap the President; but that was too complicated, and they then wanted him assassinated. The scheme of abduction was early abandoned, and this conspiracy was commenced in 1863, and the South hoped the Government would be overthrown and that they could walk into this capital. Then what occurred? Mr. Lincoln had gone on in power, and the Government was succeeding, but there was a bitter feeling, and many thought the Government was not conducted properly. This in the South led to the belief that if Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, there would be such confusion in the North as would give the South the mastery. In 1864, as early as April, Mrs. McClernand, standing on the avenue, heard three men talking together. She heard them speak of the telescopic rifle. She heard the allusion to the wife and child of the President, and she says who those men are. Now, who was Harold? Booth said he was a boy. Booth had a sort of romantic gallantry about him, and he wanted to shield all who were connected with him. He even wanted to come out and fight all of Col. Conger's regiment. He wanted to sell his life as dearly as possible. Now, who was Harold, and why was he brought in? He was a weak boy, and had neither courage or genius. He was a drug clerk in the store where Mr. Lincoln got his medicines, and it was supposed he could do the work with poison, and he was brought into the conspiracy. Once in, they had to keep him in. He was out of employment, and the conspirators could not discharge him, for it will be remembered that he was discharged from the drug-store in 1864, and he was kept in the conspiracy until he was captured and disposed of by the Military Commission.

At this point, 12 o'clock, the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon the reassembling of the Court Mr. Pierrepont resumed his remarks and said he now came to a strange act in this dark drama—strange though not now—so wonderful that it seems to come from beyond the veil that separates us from death. It is not new but it is strange. All governments are of God, and for some wise purpose the Great Ruler of all, by presentiments, portents, bodings, and by dreams, sends some shadowy warning of a coming dawn when a great disaster is to befall a nation. So was it in the days of Saul—when Cæsar was killed—when Brutus died at Phillippi; so was it when Christ was crucified; so was it when Harold fell at the battle of Hastings; so was it when the Czar was assassinated; so was it before the bloody death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. If, in the "Life of Cæsar," by De Quincy, in the "Life of Pompey," by Plutarch, are given the portents that came to warne Pompey. Here it is we find how Cæsar was warned. We find it true in all cases, and never in the whole history of the world has there been a single instance when the assassins of the head of a government have not been brought to punishment. The assassin of a ruler never has escaped, though he has taken "wings of morning and fled to the uttermost parts of the earth." On the morning of April 14, Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet together. He had reason to be joyful, but he was anxious to hear from Sherman. Grant was there, and he said "Sherman was all right," but Mr. Lincoln feared, and related a dream he had had the night before—a dream which he had had previous to Chancellorsville and Stone River, and whenever a disaster had happened. The members of the Cabinet who heard that relation will never forget it. A few hours afterwards Sherman was not heard from, but the dream was fulfilled. A disaster had befallen the Government, and Mr. Lincoln's spirit returned to the God who gave it. The dream was fulfilled. Here (said Mr. Pierrepont holding up a paper) is a letter which you have seen before. It is the letter found by Mrs. Benson, then Mrs. Hudspeth. Upon the letter is an indorsement "Gen. DIX," written in Mr. Lincoln's own hand. Mrs. Hudspeth found the letter on Nov. 14, and it is proven Booth was in New-York at that time. [Mrs. Hudspeth's testimony, and the letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth, were read.] Mr. Pierrepont said these letters would show what was meant by a change of plan. At one time Payne was to kill Mr. Lincoln; at another time, an Englishman was to kill him; lastly, Booth was to kill him. The Charles Selley letter was written by Booth, as was proven, and the letter was written to Payne. They had cast lots, as they did with Christ, and it fell to the lot of Payne to commit the deed. Mr. Lincoln had just been elected, and it was necessary to remove him. In this it appears the plan again changed, and it was stated that the cup had once failed. Who is the Englishman Harcourt, mentioned in the letter? It was not Payne. Payne was instructed to get introduced and listen to Mr. Lincoln's stories, and he was urged not to fail. Now let us see the contents of Payne's wife's letter to him. It is the letter of an affectionate wife, who did not know her husband was engaged in a plot to commit murder. There is truth in that letter. Gen. Dix thought it was true, and he sent the letters to President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln had received many threatening letters, but he paid no heed to them, and kept some of them. When Mr. Lincoln received these letters, he went to the War Office with them, and entered Secretary Stanton's private room.

Mr. Bradley, interrupting, said he hoped Mr. Pierrepont would confine himself to the evidence.

Mr. Pierrepont said the fact he now proposed to speak of was not in evidence, but it was proper for him to relate the history of this strange transaction. The letters made a deep impression on the mind of the Secretary at War, and, after Mr. Lincoln's death, he found the letter in the President's private drawer, and he immediately supposed it had some connection with the murder.

Mr. Bradley said that was what he objected to, the statement of the impression made upon any one.

Mr. Pierrepont said he stated the impression as part of the history of this dark transaction. These letters were dropped by Booth, and it all shows the change of plan. In 1864 it was a plan to murder. Then Payne was to get introduced; afterward Booth was to do the murder. It was a plan to murder from the beginning, for the plan to abduct required too many men, and they were compelled to resort to murder. We now come to the letter addressed to Booth and found after his death at the National Hotel. It is dated South Branch Bridge and speaks of the oil speculation. The letter is dated April 6, 1865. In the letter Booth is ordered to sink deep and see that his helpers worked. Who were Booth's helpers? We have one of them on trial now; but after sinking his well he is told to run. Why run after he has struck oil? why not stop and gather it up? But the letter speaks of putting a man named Purdy out of the way; he is not satisfied with hiring a girl to charge Purdy with an outrage, but he now asks if he shall be silenced for good. What a nest of assassins have we here? Yet the counsel says we have had blood enough, and they ask a magnanimous Government to let these murderers go. The letter also speaks of Jake having funds. Jake had the funds and he was using them in Canada, and Surratt was carrying the funds from Richmond to Montreal for Jake, and if the conspiracy had succeeded the funds would have been divided. [Weichman's testimony relating to what transpired at Mrs. Surratt's after the assassination, when the Government officials came, was read.] Mrs. Surratt said she expected the Government officers would search the house. Why did she expect it? Because she had seen Lloyd and told him about the guns, and she had but a short time before taken tea alone with her son. When Webster killed Dr. Parkman he cut him up, and when told that the body had been found, he asked at once: "Has all of the body been found?" Who else but the murderer would have asked that question? And Mrs. Surratt said she knew the house was to be searched, because she knew what had happened. That night it was supposed Surratt had murdered Mr. Seward. None then doubted that Surratt was here that night; and what does Mrs. Surratt say when informed of Mr. Lincoln's murder, and Annie Surratt begins to cry? Why, she says that she believed Booth was an instrument in the hands of the Almighty. Booth seemed to have the same idea, as appeared from his diary. These people had worked themselves up to such a frenzy that they supposed they were doing God's service. [The testimony of Major Smith, who was sent from Gen. Augur to Mrs. Surratt's was read.] It was at this time that Payne called at Mrs. Surratt's and professed to want to get instructions to dig a ditch, and when Mrs. Surratt disclaimed all knowledge of the man. Major Smith also says he saw Susan Jackson there. Mr. Merrick, the other day, asked why the prosecution did not show that Susan had said something of John Surratt on the night of the murder. The prosecution did try to bring it out, but was stopped by an objection from the defence, which was sustained. The gentleman must have forgotten when he spoke of this testimony not having been brought out; nor would the defence permit the fact to go in that Major Smith had made a written report. Major Smith's testimony is corroborated by that of Capt. Wirmerschercher, who says that Mrs. Surratt declared before God that she did not know Payne. She had risen from her knees and then called God to witness that she did not know the man. Human nature is weak under the circumstances, and let us cast, if we can, a veil of charity over all this; but she did deny ever having seen Payne. [Col Munger's testimony was read as corroborative of Major Smith.] Now, all this time where was John Surratt? No man can be in two places at the same time. That fact needs no proof. He left Montreal on the 12th, and he returned on the 18th of April. All these things were done between the 14th and 18th and where was John Surratt? They could tell you every hour where John Surratt was after the 18th, but they can't tell you where he was between the 14th and 18th. Why not tell that? He slept somewhere and staid somewhere. They can give us his place for five months, and on these other days they can't tell us where he was. Why not? Why do they throw a veil of night over these six awful days? He knows where he was, and yet he does not tell us one place. Dr. Bissell says where Surratt was; but he will be noticed hereafter. But where was Surratt? The books say they must show where the person was; have they shown where he was, or where he stayed? They won't tell us where he was, and let us see if we can't find out. He (Mr. Pierrepont) was sure where Surratt was, and they thought the jury would be sure when they heard the evidence read. The defence put Mr. Dubarry on the stand to show that there was no communication between Elmira and Washington. Mr. Bradley contended that it was a physical impossibility for Surratt to reach here. The prosecution had to prove that this was not so, and they had great difficulty in getting the railroad men; here impediments were thrown in the way, and it was so stated, and that statement got into the papers, and after it got into the papers it had an effect, as will be shown. [Dubarry's first testimony was then read.] Mr. Dubarry told all about the schedule time, but he did not say anything about the special train, and in law a man who suppresses the truth tells as great a lie as he who tells a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Dubarry said he did not know that any train left on April 13, and he did not know that he was in Elmira that day. This leaves the fact without testimony bearing upon it. Mr. Dubarry said there was no record of a train running specially, but he did not know that no train had run. We made the time perfect by producing the engineers who run the trains. (Dubarry's testimony, when called a second time, was read.) We brought Surratt to the ferry, and Dorhan, who ferried a man across, identifies Surratt as the man. It was expected the defence would cross-examine him, but they did not. They acted wisely and well; for if they had examined him he would have been brought out and clinched the fact. Mr. Dubarry was called again after it was stated in the papers that a railroad was throwing all impediments in the way. Mr. Dubarry was the witness for the defence; but we called him, and when Dubarry's memory was refreshed, he told all he knew, and he then recollected that he was in Elmira on the 12th and 13th. Mr. Dubarry, on this second turn, testified that the train leaving Elmira on the 13th would reach Baltimore at 7:25, and the gentleman's physical impossibility vanishes into thin air. All physical impossibilities vanish when they are opposed to truth. Now Mr. Koontz testifies that the train got here that morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bradley—Now get him to the barber-shop and have him shaved by 9 o'clock.

Mr. Pierrepont—We will get him to the barber-shop and have him shaved without a quiver. We will give him such a clean shave that he will never want another.

Mr. Pierrepont then resumed and examined the testimony of Mr. Strayer, who ran the special train on April 13, and he illustrated the route traveled by a map fixed upon the wall. In coming down they have a conversation about Mr. Dubarry. Mr. Rodgers, who was going up, corroborates the story, and says he met him at Troy, 25 miles south of Williamsport. Mr. Glines, who had charge of the ferry, testified to the running of the construction train on April 13, and Mr. Hepburn, the train master, testifies to the same effect.

[Dorhan's testimony was read relative to the ferrying of Surratt across the river at Williamsport.]

Dorhan did not look like a person who told a lie, and they offered no evidence to show that he ever did tell a lie. How did the defence treat that witness? Mr. Bradley says to him, "that's all, get down from that stand, we want no more of you." Mr. Carrington calls that acting. He (Mr. Pierrepont) did not know whether it was or not, but it is certain they now have Surratt upon a train which could bring him to Washington. Their witnesses did not come here willingly, but they were brought here, and they told what they knew, and their testimony will stand the test of truth when we all stand before the bar of God. Now we come to Burke's testimony. Mr. Wood was put upon the stand early in the trial, and the defence could have found out all about him if they desired to do so. They probably did find out who he was, but they did not attempt to question his character. [Wood's testimony was read.] This witness identified the prisoner positively; he says the prisoner was dirty and travel soiled, and he was, because he had just come from Baltimore. The jury saw the witness on the stand, and they know his appearance was that of a man who told the truth. He went into minute particulars, and gave a correct account. We have now got rid of all the physical impossibilities, and are now come to the moral of the case.

Mr. Pierrepont here stated that he expected to close very shortly, but would not be able to do so to-day, as he had become hoarse already. He thought he would be through in almost an hour to-morrow.

The Court then, at 3 o'clock, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE INDIAN WARFARE.

Encounter With the Savages on the Saline River—Necessity for Immediate Reinforcements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT HAYES, Saturday, Aug. 3.

In a previous dispatch I stated that Capt. AMES had started in pursuit of the Indians who committed the massacre yesterday. Capt. AMES has just returned. He came up with the savages on Saline River, forty miles from here. They were some 200 strong. The United States troops fought them all day, Capt. AMES having only fifty men under his orders. The savages were well armed with rifles, and were led by two white men. Our troops lost one man, and had six horses killed. Capt. AMES was wounded, but not seriously. Five Indians were killed. The savages carried off the stock which they had stolen. A Sergeant, with thirty men and one howitzer, who went to the assistance of Capt. AMES, have not yet been heard from. Lieut. CHAS. BREWSTER is on the point of starting with thirty men to succor the Sergeant, as it is feared he is surrounded. We have seen two large parties of savages near the fort to-day, and the Indians are apparently on their way over from the Platte. There is an insufficiency of troops here, and the Government will have to do something immediately, or abandon the country.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Democratic Ticket Elected by a Large Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 5.

The State election in Louisville and throughout the State, as far as heard from, passed off quietly. The result has been another Democratic triumph by a majority variously estimated at from 45,000 to 60,000.

Louisville City and the county of Jefferson have elected their entire Legislative ticket of twelve members, and it is believed that the Democrats in the State have elected seven-eighths of the Legislature. In the city, the Radicals and third party made a very poor run, HELM, the Democratic candidate for Governor, beating both his opponents by about 3,300 majority.

Affairs in Tennessee——Opposition of the Conservative Press to the Employment of Negro Voters.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

The discharging of negroes still continues. The Conservative Press urges their employers to use this method for teaching them who are their friends. The streets are full of idle negroes.

ISAAC PAIST, a well-known railroad man, died yesterday of congestive chills.

Major ALDEN, Commissioner of Registration, was bound over to-day by City Recorder FOSTER, for issuing registration certificates illegally.

FRANK JOY MCLAIN, a young lawyer, fell from the balcony of his residence, at Columbia, and broke his neck, and died instantly.

The full force of the Republican victory in Nashville is now being realized. It is expected that the Republicans will elect a Mayor next month, a City Council and other municipal officers; withdraw the Metropolitan Police law suit, and organize the said police. The Republican majority for Governor and Congress are increased rather than diminished by the full returns.

News from Fortress Monroe—Proposed Railroad from Scotland Neck to Edwards Ferry—Shipping Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Baltimore pilot to-day boarded the brig *Edith*, from Rio 41 days; a bark from Bremen with emigrants, and two foreign brigs, all bound to Baltimore. The weather on this part of the coast has been very stormy and unsettled during the past three days, with the wind from the eastward almost continuously, and heavy rain-squalls occurred to-day. From the great amount of rain that has fallen recently it is feared that the crops will suffer seriously. The rain is falling heavily to-night, with the wind still from the eastward.

A public meeting was held in the town of Scotland Neck, recently, to consider a project for a railroad from that town to the Roanoke at Edwards' Ferry, there to meet a line of steamers connecting with the railroad at Halifax. A committee was appointed to open subscription books.

Gen. G. W. LEWIS having received the appointment of Chief-Engineer of the Wilmington and Tarborough Railroad, of North Carolina, is about commencing the preliminary survey of the line, for the purpose of making improvements. The stockholders are making strong efforts to place the road in working order, and seem confident of success.

A family named MCCAME were all poisoned yesterday in Portsmouth by eating toadstools, which were mistaken for mushrooms. By prompt medical attendance, the victims were relieved and are out of danger.

The brig *Jennie Acorn*, from Richmond for Liverpool, with flour, arrived yesterday and sailed again.

The following vessels from Georgetown, all coal loaded, also sailed yesterday: Schooners *Mary Standish*, for Boston; *L. B. Cowperthwaite*, for New-Bedford; *John Young, L. P. Avery, J. W. Swansea, Southerner, C. S. Morgan, Laura Bridgman, John Shay* and *Ida P. Jayne*, for New-York.

The pilot-boat *Coquette* reported having boarded at the Capes the following vessels: Barks *Clara*, from Bremen; *Eugenia*, from Liverpool; brig *Chattanooga*, from Porto Rico, and also sighted an unknown vessel—all bound to Baltimore.

The following vessels from Baltimore went to sea: Ships *Cort* and *Annapolis*, for Bordeaux; *Old Colony*, for New-York.

Arrived at Norfolk: Schooners *John G. Pettis, Time, J. and D. Cromer* and *R. Mason*—all from New-York.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Removal of the City Treasurer by Gen. Sheridan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 5.

The following order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Aug. 5, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 109.—JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer of the City of New-Orleans, is hereby removed from that office, for reasons similar to those mentioned in the orders readjusting the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in the city, and STODDART HOWELL is appointed Treasurer in his stead. By command of

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Affairs in Richmond—Altercation Between Politicians—Departure of Gov. Peirpoint on a Stumping Tour.

RICHMOND, Monday, Aug. 5.

To-day, in the United States Grand Jury room, an altercation took place between Mr. HAWKSHURST, President of the late Convention, and JOHN M. BOTTS. The latter accused the former of having by trickery brought about an adjournment of that body to prevent Mr. BOTTS addressing it. Mr. HAWKSHURST denied the charges, and addressed a letter to Judge UNDERWOOD, declining any longer serving on the jury with Mr. BOTTS.

Gov. PEIRPOINT left the city to-day to stump the southern portion of the State.

Great Destruction of Oil by Fire in Ontario—Loss $80,000.

PETROLIA, Ontario, Monday, Aug. 5.

There was an immense destruction of oil-wells and oil by fire in this place on Saturday night. A man in charge of THOMPSON & Co.'s well set fire to one of their large tanks of oil by accident, while carrying a lantern in his hand. The fire at once communicated to adjoining wells. Ten wells, with all their machinery, tanks, &c., are a total wreck.

The loss in machinery is $30,000; in tanks, $15,000, and in oil over $35,000.

Over twenty-five acres are burned clean.

The largest loss falls on the King Flowing Well Company, composed of Messrs. NOBLE, MARSHALL, TAYLOR and THOMPSON.

The Narraganset Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 5.

The $3,500 purse at Narraganset Park was competed for this afternoon by *Lucy, Gen. Butler* and *Bruno*. The race was won by *Lucy* in three straight heats. Time 2:28¾, 2:27, 2:26¾. *Butler* was second. Another purse was contested for by *India Rubber*, of Boston; *Captain Gill*, of New-York; *Quicksilver*, of Ohio; *Lady Farnham*, of Massachusetts, and *Old Jim*, of Wilkinsonville, Mass. *Rubber* won the race in three straight heats. Time 2:32, 2:32¼, 2:32¼. *Lady Farnham* was second. Thousands of people were present, and the inauguration of the Park was concluded in a very brilliant manner.

The Great Tunnel of the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 5.

The great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is nearly completed. Only sixty-four feet remained uncut on Saturday. The rails are being laid on the easterly slope, where twenty miles of the track are graded. It is expected that the locomotive will pass through the tunnel by the 15th of August, and that the line will be completed to the Nevada line in September next.

The Boston Yacht Fleet at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 5.

The Boston yacht fleet arrived here this morning. An entertainment will be given them at the Ottawa House, on Cushing's Island, this evening. To-morrow they start for Mount Desert.

The Wrecked Shooner Rachael Seamen.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 5.

Schooner *Susan*, Capt. SEARS, from Baltimore, arrived to-day, bringing in the crew of the schooner *Rachael Seamen*, Capt. O'NEIL, from Philadelphia for Bath, coal laden, which sunk Friday night, 25 miles west of Cape Elizabeth.

Patterson, the Absconder, Expelled from the Buffalo Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 5.

F. W. PATTERSON was this afternoon expelled from the Board of Trade.

Letter from George D. Prentice.

From the New-York Express.

It will be borne in mind that some months since the poet, editor and wit, PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, was very ill. He was suffering under a bronchial attack, and his life was despared of. Telegrams announcing the state of his health appeared in all the journals. It happened, fortunately, that Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, made a professional visit to Louisville at the time we refer to. His attention was called to the case of Mr. PRENTICE, and the following letter will explain the happy result:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1866.

DR. LIGHTHILL: *Dear Sir*—I am sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a time longer.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. LIGHTHILL, will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have had a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you have held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted, I am,

Very truly yours, GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York, and has taken a magnificent suite of rooms at No. 166 Fifth-avenue.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor NAPOLEON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

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Importers of Fine China and Glass, No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

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Of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

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Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 5, of cholera infantum, SARAH ANNIE, youngest child of Edward and Sarah A. Butler, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Palisade-av., fifth house northeast of Paterson Plank-road, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOARD.—On Monday, Aug. 5, DAVID BOARD, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, MARY GRAY, daughter of George and Sarah G. Clapp, aged 4 months and 13 days.

FOLEY.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at his residence, No. 722 Washington-st., PATRICK FOLEY, aged 57 years and 21 days, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GILCHREST.—On Monday, Aug. 5, JAMES F. GILCHREST, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, of his brother John, and brother-in-law, Jas. A. Monaghan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Marion-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LE BOUTILLIER.—In the Island of Jersey, on Wednesday, July 17, GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER, Esq., aged 83 years and 10 months, for many years a resident of Cincinnati.

LEARNED.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, of marasmus, AMOS THEODORE, only son of Amos F. and C. Louisa Learned, aged 6 months and 21 days.

LEACH.—On Friday, Aug. 2, RICHARD LEACH, aged 58 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Joseph Cordnar and John Francis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., South Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MOORE.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 3, M. FERMINE MOORE, daughter of the late John and Anna Moore.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of John S. Kenyon, East 116th-st., near Harlem River, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, Aug. 5, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Esq., in his 75th year.

His friends and those of his son, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services without further invitation, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock. The remains will be carried to Philadelphia for interment in the family vault.

MORGAN.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, CHARLES EDWARD MORGAN, M. D., eldest son of George and Paulina A. Morgan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAGNES.—On Monday, Aug. 5, CHARLES MAGNES, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 203 Allen-st.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at the residence of George H. Tingley, Morrisania, Mrs. ABIGAIL R., wife of the late Dr. Harvey Robinson, of Providence, R. I.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Congregational Church, Washington-av., Morrisania.

STRAUS.—At Kirchheim, near Mentz, Germany, on Wednesday, April 17, 1867, Miss BERTHA STRAUS, aged 16 years.

WYCKOFF.—At Bedminster, N. J., on Friday, July 26, MARY, widow of Cornelius M. Wyckoff, in the 80th year of her age.

WHEATON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 2, FRANCIS TALMAN, son of Charles and Caroline T. Wheaton, aged 14 months.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 168.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, ——, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Twentieth-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, good teeth, dark goatee on the side of the chin; throat had a deep incised wound in front. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, gray figured pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, plaited front, merino undershirt, small butterfly necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A ring, marked F. W., 1863, handkerchief marked H. H. in red letters, meerschaum pipe, two cents. Body been in the water about fifteen days. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST, CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS AND LIVER, PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY. CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE, Corner of 28th-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, *Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.*

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity. An additional section of 40 miles will be completed during the present week, making

425 Miles West from Omaha in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A DONATION of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to .... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

AUG. 5, 1867.

THE THREE HYGENIAN LETTERS.

Even the ignoramus who insisted that R. R. R. stood for Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic, has found out their important sanitary meaning as the initials of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most effective agent for controlling every species of pain and inflammation, internal and external, that practical pharmacy has yet developed.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

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A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PERFUMERY-STORE FOR SALE.—A bargain; store on lease. Address H. FRICKE, No. 930 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

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BOOKS ON THE WATER CURE.—FOR complete list, with prices, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

HUNTINGTON AND NEW-LONDON.

Cruise of the New-York Yacht Club—The Start from Huntingdon Bay—The Race and Arrival at New-London.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HUNTINGTON BAY, L. I., Friday, July 2.

The gun to get under way was fired at Glen Cove this afternoon at ten minutes past three, and the 15 yachts got under way in the following order:

Phantom, 12 minutes after 3 P. M.; *Fleur de Lis*, 13 minutes past 3 P. M. The *Phantom* led the fleet into Huntingdon Bay in one hour and 35 minutes; *Palmer*, one hour and 40 minutes; *Fleuy de Lis*, one hour and 42 minutes; *Dauntless*, one hour and 48 minutes; *Allice*, (new yacht, Capt. KIDD) one hour and 49 minutes; *Sappho*, (new yacht, 310 tons, Capt. LAURENCE) one hour 55 minutes; *Rambler*, one hour and 56 minutes; *Eva*, sloop, 81 tons, one hour and 57 minutes; *Addie Voorhees*, two hours and 10 minutes; *Restless*, time unknown; *Widgeon*, Rear Commodore, two hours and 35 minutes.

The names of the other yachts will be found in the list reported as at Glen Cove this morning. They all came in safely in good time.

The *Calypso* having gotten under way some time before the gun was fired, it is difficult to tell what was her relative speed. She did well.

The *Fleetwing* was making a splendid run, when a sudden gust carried away her flying-jib-boom. This accident destroyed all her chances for winning the race. It will be observed that there was a full fourteen-knot breeze blowing from the North, at first East by North.

This was a fine race, and afforded an excellent opportunity of testing the sailing qualities of all the yachts, inasmuch as they had all the wind they wanted under their four principal sails and flying-jibs. No light sails were set. On the contrary, the *Eva* reefed her mainsail, and several of the other yachts buried themselves very deep.

The fleet will doubtless get under weigh early to-morrow for New-London, where the ball will be given, as usual, at the Pequot House, on Tuesday next.

Friday night was spent in Huntington Bay, exchanging civilities, and at 6:30 Saturday morning the fleet got under way with a light southerly wind and fair tide. In three hours after, the yachts were scattered all over the Sound, in search of wind and luck. A drenching rain killed the former, and the luck was pretty equally divided, such as it was. The result was that none of the vessels reached New-London until Sunday morning, and at the present time several have not yet arrived. The *Calypso* did not come out of Huntington with the fleet, but will probably be along on Monday morning.

The following are the names and numbers of the squadron:

STARBOARD DIVISION.

No.		Tons.
1.	Phantom, schooner, Commodore Stebbins....	123
3.	Whitewing, sloop, Sheppard Homans, Esq....	53
5.	Alice, schooner, Mr. Kidd....	95
7.	Silvie, schooner, E. Dodge....	106
9.	Magic, schooner, Mr. Lorrillard....	112
11.	Palmer, schooner, Capt. Soper....	194
13.	Fleetwing, schooner, Geo. A. Osgood, Esq....	206
15.	Nautilus, sloop, A. A. Kuckhoefer....	—
17.	Restless....	95

PORT DIVISION.

No.		Tons.
2.	Dauntless, schooner, J. G. Bennett, Vice-Com.	262
4.	Eva, sloop, Pennyman & McKirn....	81
6.	Fleur-de-Lis, schooner, John S. Dickerson....	95
8.	Widgeon, schooner, Rear-Commodore Phenix	105
10.	Rambler, schooner, Fearing, Skiddy & Gandy.	164
12.	Sappho, schooner, Lawrence....	310
14.	Calypso, schooner, John H. Bach....	110
16.	Addie Voorhees....	—

MONTGOMERY.

Progress of the European and North American Railway.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Aug. 3.

We are glad to learn that all the hindrances and obstacles in the way of the International Railway have been overcome, and that the work is now going forward with every assurance of success, not only in Maine but in the provinces. The carrying out of this work has been a matter of no small difficulty, owing to the conflicts of parties and changes of administration in the different provinces, and the interference, direct and indirect, of the British Government with its plans. For more than seventeen years there has been a constant struggle between two projects, one known as the Inter-colonial and the other as the International Railway. The British Government at one time pledged aid to both projects, but this was afterward withdrawn, the provinces refusing to give up the commercial line for the sake of the inter-colonial alone.

Without going over too much ground, we may say that New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, unwilling to accept of the Confederation and the inter-colonial railway as sufficient for their prosperity, adhered to the plan of the Portland Convention. Nova Scotia built a line from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles toward St. John, and New-Brunswick built 108 miles in the direction of Halifax, leaving only 100 miles unfinished between the two cities, which have of late been put under contract.

In 1863, the people of St. John moved for western extension in concurrence with the people of Maine, and a union of interests has been effected, so that the line from Bangor to St. John is being built by one company—the government of New-Brunswick, in 1865, donating $10,000 per mile as a gift to that portion of the road lying in New Brunswick.

The Maine Corporation in 1863 and 1864, having purchased the rights of the Penobscot Railroad Company and of the Oldtown and Lincoln Railroad Company on its route, on which $400,000 had been expended—issued stock to the amount of $100,000 and bonds to the amount of $98,500 in payment for these purchases. It then obtained the grant from Maine and Massachusetts of their claims against the United States Government accruing prior to 1860, and a conditional grant of the public lands of Maine amounting to over 800,000 acres, and then contracted with Messrs. PIERCE & BLAISDELL for building the entire line. The work commenced in New-Brunswick in the Fall of 1865, and in Maine one year later.

The work in New-Brunswick proving very expensive, the Provincial Government at its late session increased its subsidy or gift from $10,000 to $13,500 per mile, made more favorable terms as to payment for work, and took off the Government lien, enabling the New-Brunswick Company to issue $2,000,000 of first mortgage bonds as the first and only lien upon the road. Work is now in progress on about fifty miles of the line from St. John to the Maine boundary.

The City of Bangor loaned its credit for $1,000,000, and the citizens of Bangor subscribed $300,000, payable as soon as $150,000 are paid in and expended by the contractors toward the Bangor end—the contractors undertaking to build the line from Bangor to Winn, a distance of 57¼ miles, having the benefit of the Bangor loan, less the outstanding bonds of the Company which are by agreement to be exchanged for city bonds at par. Several wealthy and influential railway men here became associated with Messrs. PIERCE & BLAISDELL in the contract, and have paid $150,000 into the hands of the Treasurer, and of this amount $64,875 had been expended to the 1st day of July last, and the balance of the $150,000 is in process of expenditure, so that the Bangor subscription of $800,000 is already, or about due.

The work of laying the rails was delayed by a change of the draw across the Kenduskeag at Bangor—the authorities at Bangor insisting upon a draw upon each side of the stream, which had to be changed at their request and their expense, requiring a pivot-draw and a heavy pier in the centre of the stream, as first proposed by the Company. This work is now well advanced, so that the laying of rails may commence the present month, and proceed as far as Lincoln the present year. The bridges at Orono and Oldtown are being replaced with new structures, and the grading is in a condition for receiving the rails.

The funds not already provided for completing the line to the New-Brunswick border, are to be supplied by a sale of bonds secured on the line of the road and the public lands of Maine, beyond what money may be obtained from the claims of Maine and Massachusetts against the United States Government.

State Historical Records.

In speaking of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"It has been said in the Convention that many of the old records of the State are now being rapidly destroyed by time, and will soon be lost in oblivion if some provision is not made for collecting and preserving all the reminiscences of its settlement and early history. One of the speakers commented upon the indefatigability of the New-Englanders in collecting their antiquities and bringing forward everything which they thought would reflect credit upon them. In so doing, we think that the New-Englanders act wisely in their generation. It may be that, as one of the speakers said, they sometimes claim honors that they are not entitled to, as in an instance which he mentioned of a school book, in which it is stated that Rhode Island was the first State where religious toleration prevailed, whereas Maryland was settled three years before Rhode Island, and it was here where religious toleration was first established. This glorious honor of having been the first of the American Colonies to establish religious toleration, which, even if the State had no other honor to boast of, is of itself a chaplet of immortal renown, has been suffered to pass from the recollection of the country, and even to be claimed by another community, as if it were a treasure not worth preserving. After centuries of religious persecution, and in an age in which men were still subjected to penalties and disabilities on account of their religious ideas, here first were the shackles struck from the human conscience, and men in Maryland were free to worship God as their conscience dictated, while long afterwards, New-England, which boasts of emancipating the bodies of mankind, held their souls in bondage, and banished, imprisoned, and even put to death for difference of religious opinion. Rhode Island is of course an exception, and she followed so closely in the track of Maryland in inaugurating a new era in the religious liberties of the world that we feel disposed to applaud rather than to detract from her. But we cannot be so recreant to the honor of the founders of this Commonwealth as to permit her to wear that crown alone, at the expense of the honor of our State, and the truth of history. We had our Pilgrim Fathers, as well as New-England; coming here for the same reason that they professed—liberty of conscience—only, when we had obtained it, not denying it to others, as they did. It is justly said by a historian of Maryland that the passage of the act of toleration, and its exact execution, until the Government was overthrown by the Puritans, and from its restoration until the Protestant revolution, forms one of the greatest glories of this Commonwealth. Even Rhode Island was behind Maryland in the comprehensiveness as well as the period of religious toleration; for while all religions were permitted here, Catholics were denied in Rhode Island a participation in the political rights that were enjoyed in that community by all others."

Maine Historical Society—The Original Corporators.

From the Portland Press.

The Maine Historical Society was incorporated in 1822. Forty-nine names appear as corporators. Seven of that number are now living. Four of them are residents of this State, and three of the original corporators reside abroad. Dr. WILLIAM ALLEN, late President of Bowdoin College, now resides in Northampton, Mass.; JONATHAN COGGSWELL, Librarian of Astor Library till a recent date, now resides in Cambridge, Mass.; PELEG SPRAGUE, late Judge of the District Court of Massachusetts, now resides in Boston. The surviving corporators residing in Maine are the Hon. ASHUR WARE, of this city, who sat 44 years on the bench as the United States District Judge of the district of Maine—the longest term of judicial office on record in this or any other country; Ex-Chief-Justice WESTON, of Augusta, who occupied a seat upon the bench for 30 years; Ex-Chief-Justice SHEPLEY, who retired from that office in 1855; and Dr. ISAAC LINCOLN, M. D., of Brunswick, now enjoying a green old age, near the age of ninety. Several of the corporators have passed away in the last year or two, at very advanced ages: Frederick Allen, of Gardiner, Robert H. Gardiner, Jacob McGaw, John Merrich, Barrett Potter, Chas. T. Davies, Ruel Williams and Benjamin Tappan. As an illustration of the changes of forty-five years, it is curious to note that ten of the forty-nine original corporators resided in Hallowell. At this time the number of resident members in Hallowell is reduced to one.

National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers.

The following letter has been received by Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, in reply to inquiries in relation to receiving disabled volunteers into the National Asylums:

DAYTON, Ohio, July 24, 1867.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby:

DEAR SIR: Yours has been received. We have three asylums—the Central, at Columbus, Ohio; the Eastern, at Augusta, Me., and the Western, at Milwaukee, Wis. We help several State and local institutions, but leave them under their local management.

At Augusta, Major NATHAN CUTLER is Acting Deputy-Governor, (being a vacancy,) and also Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. B. B. BREED, Surgeon, and Rev. HENRY LONG Chaplain. At Milwaukee, Major —— YATES is Deputy Governor, Dr. E. B. WALCOTT acting Surgeon. No other appointments have been made there—Major YATES being also acting Secretary and Treasurer. Two of their buildings (just ready to be used) burned down last month, and they have no room for any more inmates just now. They are erecting temporary buildings, and will be ready to receive additional inmates in a few weeks. At Augusta they are also full. The only place where men can be sent just now is Columbus, Ohio. Perhaps we could arrange for the temporary care of your men, if you so prefer, at your Chicago Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The political campaign in Ohio, it is anticipated, will commence vigorously in about ten days. A meeting of the State Central Committee and the candidates will be held in Columbus on the 7th inst. to prepare appointments. Gen. HAYES and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Gen. COWEN, have already had a free and full consultation upon the subject both in that city and in Washington, and there is no reason to fear any lack of vigor on the part of the gentlemen intrusted with the plan and conduct of the campaign.

While there is no monument to Capt. JOHN SMITH in Virginia, there is one on White Island, one of the little group commonly known as the Isle of Shoals, off the coast of New-Hampshire, about eight miles from Portsmouth. It is of granite, and was erected by Rev. DANIEL AUSTIN, of Portsmouth, a few years since, to commemorate the discovery of the islands by Capt. SMITH. At the time of the discovery he was so well pleased with them that he gave them the name of Smith's Isles.

The Portland *Argus* says that an interesting breach of promise case is pending before the Court at Augusta, Me. The parties thereto reside in the City of Gardiner. The plaintiff is a young lady of character and position in society, and claims that she was for many years engaged to the defendant. This is denied, and as both parties are well known and persons of prominence in the community, the case excites attention. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

Hon. AMASA WALKER, who has been collecting statistics on ministers' salaries, publishes the result in the *Congregationalist*. He has received reports from one thousand ministers of eight different denominations. Of those whose reports are exact enough for classification, he finds that the average salary in 1860 was $772 58; in 1865 it was $907 28. From all his returns he deduces the general fact that since 1860 ministers' salaries have advanced not more than 20 per cent.

The Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., is to be opened this Fall. The *Christian Witness* states that Rev. Dr. STONE will take up his residence there at once. Rev. A. V. G. ALLEN will reside in the house with the students. Arrangements have been made by which pecuniary assistance will be given to deserving students who need it. There will be no charge for instruction, rooms, or use of books.

From returns received at the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, from the several counties in that State, it appears that the average value of horses there is $96, ranging from $3, in Manitowoc, to $150. In four counties cows were $24 50, ranging from $8, in Manitowoc, to $40. In three counties sheep were $2 17, ranging from 20 cents, in Manitowoc, to $4 in Chippewa.

Judge JAMES SCULL, of Pine Bluff, Ark., died on the 24th ult. He was a native of Arkansas and a graduate of West Point. He has been a successful planter in Jefferson County for years, and at the breaking out of the war had accumulated a large fortune.

Ten shots were fired at State Constables MCKAY and SAVAGE in North Adams, Mass., on their return from making seizures of liquors. The assailants were concealed in the woods near the road. The shots entered the carriage but the officers were uninjured.

Prof. KELLOG, an able California botanist, has received an appointment from the Government to make an exploration and report on the botany of the newly-acquired territory of Alaska, and will proceed there by the first U. S. vessel that leaves San Francisco for that destination.

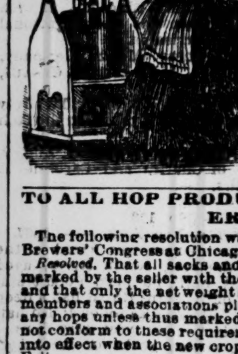
There begins to be some talk in Wisconsin about the Republican State ticket. The general disposition seems to be to renominate the present State officers, though there are other candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, State Prison Commissioner, Attorney-General and State Superintendent.

The propeller *Fanny*, running as a ferryboat between Marlborough and New-Hamburgh, took fire on Thursday night, 1st inst., and was almost entirely destroyed. The fire broke out at about 10:30 o'clock, and was believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Prof. WHITNEY, the State Geologist of California, has gone to Oregon to make a scientific exploration of Mount Hood and its vicinity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE.



SOMETHING NEW. These Machines *insure great saving of labor, Perfect Cleanliness, Certainty of Good Bread, and are Cheap.* From first to last, the hands do not touch the flour or other ingredients. The perspiration and other impurities of the hands and arms need no longer constitute an ingredient of the bread. By simply turning a crank, (which a child can do,) the dough is thoroughly mixed and kneaded in from 5 to 7 minutes. For sale by the New-York Bread Machine Company, No. 765 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for: that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements: that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO., NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 5, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 80 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1867.

THE COMPTROLLER, BY AUTHORITY of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will receive proposals from stockholders, for the purchase, by the said Commissioners, of STOCKS and BONDS of the City or County of New-York. The proposals will state the amount of Stock or Bonds to be disposed of, and the price per ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The parties whose proposals are accepted, will be notified, and the purchase money for the Stock or Bonds will be paid upon the same being transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5¼ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq.

GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110½	110¾	Aug. 7.30....	107⅜	107⅝
Coupon, 1881...	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30....	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109½	109¾	July, 7.30....	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112½	112¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¾	110	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110¼	110½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 " new, '65.	108¼	108½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	117¼
5-20 " new, '67.	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116¼
10-40 Reg., '67...	99	99¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115⅝
10-40 Coupon....	102¼	102½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115¼
Gold....	140½	140⅝	Bounty Loan....	105½	106

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINANCIAL OPerator to negotiate the best mine on the Pacific Coast. Address CALIFORNIA, Box 130 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway,

JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.... $200,000
SURPLUS.... 61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.... $200,000
SURPLUS.... 102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of WM. H. TRAFTON & CO., is this day dissolved.

WM. H. TRAFTON.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The business will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned.

WM. H. TRAFTON.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
20,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
3 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.

The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 800 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.

The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:

A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,200 cubic yards brick.
G 70,000 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 16 inches thick.
M 23,050 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.

The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.

THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.

The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.

Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.

GEO. K. BUDD, President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:

750 tons Furnace Coal.

400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.

250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Inchall Cannell Coal, and to be hand picked.

Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.

The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.

Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convenient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

NOTICE TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., manufacturers of the Robinson Lock up Safety Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the Cameron patent; and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other Lock up Safety Valve than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement.

E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for Owners of Cameron's Patent. No. 72 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A JUNIOR PARTNER in a cloak, shawl and trimming store in Albany would like to arrange with a party having $8,000 to $10,000, to buy the interest of the junior partner, who is going into the manufacturing business. For particulars address P. N. HAMMOND, No. 551 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—PARTNER OR CLERK WITH $500. Liberal arrangements and permanent situation. Apply at No. 2 Rector-st.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 19.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to

C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 28.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 5. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY, A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal,

GEO. C. SMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—While book-keeping, writing, and mathematics are taught specially, yet ample provisions are made for teaching, reading, spelling, grammar, &c., in strictly private rooms.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.

ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 2 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE LESSONS—IN GERMAN, ARITHmetic, Mathematics and Drawing. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock, or address ALBERT FOCKE, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation in a seminary for music, French, or Latin; will play church organ or lead Sunday-school singing. Address MUSIC, Box 3,691 New-York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 29th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST NEW three-story high basement houses in the City, including the corner on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., 20.10x52, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, *and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock, a double two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, in one of the most pleasant locations, and within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey and Central Railroad Depots, and forty minutes' ride to New-York. Apply to J. L. D. LYON, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.

C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A DEsirable residence with 9 acres of land, within five minutes drive of a New-Haven station where every train stops; is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country and the Sound; house large and filled in with brick. Inquire No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—$730 rent; new French roof house, modern improvements; fine neighborhood; fifteen minutes from ferries. A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A VILLAGE FARM OF 48 ACRES, with neat buildings and beautiful location, very cheap; possession at once; route by Erie R R.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 13 ESSEX-ST., Jersey City, N. J., possession in September next; house is three stories, attic and basement; large and commodious, 25x45, and including two lots of ground, the rear overlooking the bay, &c. Rent $650. Apply to FRANK L. JANEWAY, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 17th-st.; all modern improvements, and completely furnished; possession Sept. 1. Inquire for three days, of BROWN, Agent, No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1, TO MAY 1 NEXT, at Hastings, on the Hudson, a cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the station; rent $35 per month. Apply to the occupant, Mrs. Gen. ALVORD, or JOHN K. MYERS, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE house, containing eight rooms, with fine vegetable garden, stable, &c., within one hour's ride from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of GEO. F. DODD, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV.; ONE OF the three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., for two or three months, a large, furnished house, stable, grapery, garden, &c. Terms reasonable. Apply to A. M. HALSTED, No. 68 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY desire to rent a modern three-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood and in perfect order; not above 40th-st. and between 2d and 8th-avs. Rent about $1,000 per year. Address T. E. D., Box No. 5,126 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK City, for a family of six persons (rent moderate) from October next; if in New-York, must be within one hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, D. W. J., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED house, between 4th and 6th avs., not lower than 25th nor higher than 50th-st. Address S. L. C. HERN, No. 181 William-st., stating price and sending permit to view.

WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, AT YONKERS, OR within equal distance of New-York, a furnished house with all modern improvements, for a small family. Address X. Y. Z., Station A, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURnished rooms can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., on second and third floors; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire pleasantly-furnished rooms, with board, in a quiet and refined family. Address C. D. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two or three unfurnished or partly furnished rooms, with bath-room all connecting if possible, either with or without board; not above 25th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; reference exchanged. Address F. A. H., Post-office Box No. 102, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A COMmodious room, with board, where German is spoken. Address FERRIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh, at a farm house situated by the lake; good boats, fishing, pleasant lawns and healthy locality; only a few boarders taken. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y., or refer to HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG, No. 523 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for two ladies. Address P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from City, with plenty of shade, lawn, stabling, &c., would let a suite of rooms, or part of a cottage, with board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or apply to Mr. EATON, No. 953 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from New-York, on the East River; location on the river front and very desirable. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R. on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....$90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND MALTA must be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.....Aug. 7
TARIFA.....Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent:
First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, GILPEN, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 5 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place, or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
3,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The PERIT will be succeeded by the splendid steamers TRADE WIND on the 22d, and the TYBEE on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charges, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST.—Every train, station, steamboat and landing.
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 15 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 136 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	9½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3½ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5	6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5	11½ A. M.		

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO THE West, via N. Y. Central Railroad and Troy Line of steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Only $20 50, first-class fare, and $15 second-class to Chicago, instead of $24 95 and $19 45, as charged by the combination monopolies. Also, proportionate reduction to all other Western points. Tickets for sale at Office No. 308 West-st.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st. at 4:45 P.M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A.M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, &c.; both are strong, capable and obliging; will go in City or country; together or separate. Can be seen at No. 1[illegible] 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation in a [illegible] family as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge; would assist in the care of growing children, and make herself generally useful. Good City reference given. Address Mrs. SARAH WOOD, Brooklyn Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from one month old, and is accustomed to raise an infant by hand; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; is neat and obliging; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the very best of references for honesty and capability. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED nurse by a most respectable, intelligent girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is equally competent as first-class waitress and up-stairs servant; has excellent references. Apply at No. [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is a neat, respectful and economical servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer by a neat, efficient first-class servant, who will be found anxious to please her employer, and no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, next door to Joralemon-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is a respectful, neat and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts, and is willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as infant nurse; will take the full charge from its birth, or growing children; the best city reference. Call for two days, at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged American woman, in a family where she has entire charge; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address, for one month, at Mr. J. H. VAN BRUNT'S, Bay Ridge, L. I.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of English Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework; has a little girl seven years old; willing to go at small wages by having the child with her. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman as cook; understands her business—meats, cake and desserts, and assist with the washing if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can sew if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; bread, pastry and all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of English, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and houseworkers; City or country.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style; or as thorough chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL 14 YEARS of age, to do chamberwork and mind children; or would like to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 310 East 32d-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; good reference. Call at No. 452 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman who understands it in all its branches; first-class fluter; would go out by the day. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear, for JULIA BAGAN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; can flute and polish; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, English, Scotch, &c.; City and country. American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK FOR City or country; is also a good washer and ironer, and has several years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as invalid nurse, the other as first-class cook, with excellent City recommendations. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO HAS had over twenty years' experience at finishing and making up cotton and woolen goods. Address J. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and pastry; the best of City references. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress, in the City or country. Call or address WAITRESS, at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as housekeeper; reference given and required. Call at No. 285 4th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 126 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, situations with a private family in the country; the man as coachman; is a good, steady driver and good groom; can care a cow and keep the place in order; his wife to assist in washing and ironing; both in one house, or house to live in. Address WM. ULNVILL, Office No. 12 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, PROTESTANT, married man, a situation as farmer or coachman and gardener; having 21 years' experience as foreman in all its branches, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address J. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER wants a situation, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes, under glass and out of doors; also, greenhouse and hothouse plants, border flowers, and vegetables; married; no children; good references. Address M. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself obliging about a gentleman's house; has private family City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY an industrious, sober, civil, and faithful single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; four years in last place; unexceptionable City references. Address T. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies and stove-plants, and can take charge, with confidence, of a gentleman's place. Address T. B., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands the care of cows; can milk if required; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address N., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a highly respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; City or country; reference first-class. Address W. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman (married) who thoroughly understands his business; can give the most satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a thoroughly competent man, who refers to his present employer; no objection to the country. Call or address D. M., care of J. M. Doughty & Co., grocers, No. 1,268 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, well used to city and country driving; having first-class references, and understanding his business perfectly; will work for moderate wages; can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands gardening and can milk, is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful. Call on or address PAUL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, a single man; has ten years' experience in the care of road and carriage horses; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Address M. P., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, or as a gardener, by a German; he understands his business perfectly, and has the best of references. Call at No. 96 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class coachman; best of reference. Call at No. 113 East 11th-st., up stairs, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man understands farming work and the care of a vegetable garden; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, and the care of milk and butter. Address JOHN KELLY, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife having no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook and laundress, or dairymaid; both have the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business in both points; can milk; steady employment more an object than big wages; has good reference from his last employer. Address M., No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman in some private family; the best of reference can be given. Address R. P., Box No. 212 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED
for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 6[illegible] pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Welles, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS PLAIN seamstress and to take care of one child; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply, with good references, at SAUNDERS', No. 45 3d-av., from 10 till 1, where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, one who understand plain cooking, to do general housework, a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 158 Pearl-st., corner of Pine, first story.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in the office. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WANTED—A MARRIED GERMAN AS GARDENER, and wife as dairy maid and cook. V. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A RESTAURANT. No. 64½ Sullivan-st.

WANTED—TWO FARM HANDS. APPLY AT No. 392 East 9th-st., at 9 A. M., for two days.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.
2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.
3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.
4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.
5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.
5th. The northerly side of Dey-st. and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted) from the 29th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 13th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Andrew Ward, of the city of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:
Certificate No. 17, for 450 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 38, for 38 shares, issued to Edgar J. Bartow Aug. 31, 1855.
JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN DENISON.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 38 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—BENDALL & CO., corner of Canal and Hudson sts., are supplying housekeepers with carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, pianos, mirrors, &c., and allowing them to pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

DENTISTRY.

TOOTH LOZENGES
For cleaning and preserving the teeth and purifying the breath.
E. P. HOYT, Proprietor, No. 878 Broadway.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas [illegible] administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NATATORIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River; entrance 1st-av. and 66th-st. Basins for ladies and children exclusively. Large swimming basins for gentlemen. Apply for circulars. Baths only by subscription.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 48th-st. and 3d-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

WANTED—A PIANIST, TO PLAY DANCING music at a country hotel near the City; board to be considered remuneration for services. Address, for two days, "Music," Box No. 104 Times Office.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. FREDERICK BLUME.

JENNYS & SONS' NEW SCALE PIANO-fortes, in every style; the best and cheapest in America; superior second-hand pianos for $125. No. 233 East 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY,
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 68 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
122,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
20,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
90,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,600 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
[illegible]
1,6[illegible] Straw Hats.
2,1[illegible] Dark Blue Trousers.
[illegible]
[illegible] yards Dark Blue Cloth.
[illegible]
770 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
This day, TUESDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
3,000 drums Smyrna figs, damaged.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
27 boxes Castile Soap.
50 bags Walnuts.
20 cases Olive Oil.
50 boxes Messina Oranges.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, (with songs,)..........LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY..........Miss LOTTA
WITH
SONGS, DANCE AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
LITTLE NELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First nights of the celebrated burlesque actor and vocalist Mr. STUART ROBSON, in his great burlesques of HAMLET and CAMILLE. The wonderful CARLO FAMILY, with Signior Constantine, Mlle. Evaline Lehman, Mlle. Devere, and the successful pantomime of BORBAS. A melange entertainment.
SIG. MONTE VERDE,
THE GREAT CONTORTIONIST.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
Great and Glorious Success of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
and the new London comedy,
CASTE,
assisted by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Davidge, O. Marlowe and F. Lamb.
The new scenery and magnificent appointments.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, and during the week will be produced a new operatic burlesque entitled THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN, with new scenery, properties, &c. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 6, at 8.
1. Overture....."Oberon".....Weber
2. Waltz....."Dreams of Love".....Lanner
3. Polka Mazurka....."Arm in Arm" (new) }
Polka....."Gnome" (new) } Strauss
4. Grand Selection....."Faust".....Gounod
5. Overture....."Rosamunde" (new).....Nicolai
6. Andante Lento. }
Tempo di Minuetto } From the Suite.....Grimm
7. Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony.....Beethoven
8. Finale....."Lorely".....Mendelssohn
9. Overture....."Orpheus".....Offenbach
10. Reverie for Orchestra..(new).....Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz....."Deutsche".....Strauss
12. Galop....."Fools".....Gung'l
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
Six days, commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867. Seventeen races, including mile heats, two mile heats, three miles, four miles, two hurdle races, two miles over eight hurdles, &c. All the best horses in the country in attendance. Races promptly at 11½ o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for all diseases of a private nature. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT and Female Physician, No. 2[illegible]0 West 25th-st. All diseases of the womb and other irregularities successfully treated.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. [illegible] Mott-st., near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents, gents $1.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-Second Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 5.

The Convention reassembled this morning, Mr. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. BELL—To secure the right to take fish in international waters.

By Mr. BICKFORD—On the same subject.

By Mr. BARKER—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. DUGANNE—On the same subject.

Mr. BARKER moved a call of the roll of the Convention. Carried.

The Secretary called the roll, and fifty-seven members were found to be present.

Mr. CHESEBRO said there being no quorum present, he would move to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. BARKER moved a call of the Convention. He did this in justice to those who had remained here over Sunday to attend to their business. He moved the call and hoped it would be executed.

Mr. E. A. BROWN hoped the Convention would adjourn. That would give members now in the City an opportunity to attend to Committee business and other matters that would claim their attention. If the call was ordered, the day would be frittered away to no purpose.

Mr. ALVORD hoped the call would be sustained. It could be suspended at any stage of the proceedings. Those who were absent without leave had violated one of the rules of the Convention and they could be held in contempt or not as might be thought best. Last week a rule for adjournment was adopted with a view to accommodate those who were desirous of absenting themselves from the city over Sunday, and now, on the first week of the operation of this arrangement, we find ourselves without a quorum. He hoped a call would be made, believing it would have a good effect.

Mr. BALLARD hoped the call would not be made; it would detain the members in the House to no purpose, and keep them away from Committee duty which might be attended to even in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BELL had been opposed heretofore to a call of the Convention, but it was evident that some means must be resorted to to compel the attendance of members.

A resolution had been adopted to adjourn on the 10th of September; how could our labors be completed if this state of things was to continue? He believed it necessary to enforce the motion for a call.

After further debate, Mr. DALY moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock. Lost by 25 to 36.

The debate continued on the propriety of a call.

Mr. GREELEY said he had a proposition which he thought would secure the desired result. Let the roll of the Convention be called every day at 11 o'clock, and every member found to be absent at that hour shall forfeit his pay for the day. If this course was pursued, but few members would be absent at that hour. [Laughter.]

Further debate was had, when the previous question was ordered, and the motion of a call of the Convention was adopted by 38 to 33.

The galleries were then cleared, the doors closed, and no person was allowed to leave or enter the chamber without permission.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to suspend the call. Lost by 32 to 40.

The Secretary called the names of those absent without leave, and sixty-three were found to be absent.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the President issue his warrant for members absent, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be dispatched to secure their attendance forthwith. The motion was withdrawn in order to allow excuses to be made by absent members. Excuses were made for several members and accepted by the Convention.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. KETCHUM, Republican, moved that all absent members be purged from contempt. Lost by 16 to 54.

Mr. ALVORD, Republican, moved that all members not now present, and who are not excused, be declared in contempt, and that the President of the Convention issue his warrant for their arrest, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to confine his search for members for the present to the City of Albany—and upon that he moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion adopted by 42 to 29.

Mr. CONGER, Democrat, moved to reconsider. Laid on the table.

Mr. POND moved to suspend all further proceedings under the call.

Mr. BICKFORD inquired if the adoption of such a motion would supersede the action taken for the arrest of absent members.

The Chair decided that it would.

Mr. SEYMOUR hoped the motion would prevail. Members were absent who had just and valid excuses and no opportunity had been afforded to have their cases presented. He was as anxious as any one to have the business of this Convention proceed, but it was unfair to force absent members into a false position. The Convention had gone far enough, and he hoped the motion to suspend proceedings under the call would prevail.

Mr. RATHBUN was of opinion no excuse should now be accepted except from the members themselves. The order had already been given directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in those who were absent. The matter of arrest was not a very serious matter. The officer would simply tell members who were absent that they were wanted inside. By pursuing this course, we should very soon have a quorum. That was the main object to be secured.

Mr. SILVESTER moved the previous question. It was ordered, and the motion to suspend proceedings under the call was lost by 26 to 42.

Mr. SILVESTER moved to take a recess. Lost.

Discussion ensued on a variety of topics, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived. The Chair stated that it was a standing rule of the Convention that a recess must be taken from 2 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock each day. Under that rule he would declare the Convention in recess until that hour.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock; Mr. FOLGER, the President, in the chair.

Mr. ALVORD said there were a number of gentlemen who were absent this morning, and he suggested that they be presented at the bar of the Convention to present their excuses.

Mr. SYLVESTER raised the point of order whether the recess did not suspend proceedings under the call.

The Chair said he was not aware of any recess, so far as the journal showed.

Mr. SYLVESTER said all felt very sensibly that a recess had been had.

Mr. COOK inquired if no recess had been had if all the members were not in contempt.

Mr. POND said the Chair declared that the Convention was in recess.

The Chair said no such declaration had been made from the Chair.

The Chair stated that gentlemen absent without leave would now present themselves to the bar of the Convention.

The following excuses were made:

Mr. WEED said he was absent in New-Jersey on business, and had intended to take the Sunday night train, but it did not arrive in New-York in time, and he was compelled to wait. He was excused.

Mr. SHELDON had a note to pay at a Poughkeepsie bank, and he preferred to be in contempt here than at the bank. [Laughter.] He was excused.

Mr. CORBETT said the personal appearance of the modest and retiring gentleman from Onondago (Mr. ALVORD) had been noticed for some days, and at that gentleman's request he went to his house in Syracuse to get some clean clothes for him, and as a consequence was too late to get here this morning. [Laughter.] He was excused.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not now raise the question as to the regularity of these proceedings. He had business at several of the banks in Utica to-day, and was compelled to attend to it. He was excused.

Mr. EDDY was called home on business, and he took a little time to consult his constituents, and he thought it would be better for more members to go home and learn public sentiment with regard to this Convention. It would tend to facilitate and improve the business of this body. He was excused.

Mr. MORRIS was unfortunate enough to have notes due to-day, and he had no money to pay them. He had to look after the matter, and was fortunate enough to save his credit. He was excused.

Mr. SCHELL moved that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend, that members now absent shall still be held in contempt and be required to make their excuses, subject to the judgment of the Convention.

Carried—54 to 28.

The question was then stated to be on the resolution as amended.

Mr. A. J. BARKER asked if the resolution could not be divided.

Debate arose, after which it was decided that it was divisible.

The first part of the resolution, suspending the call, was adopted; the second part, providing for holding absent members in contempt, subject to the judgment of the Convention, was carried—54 to 29.

Mr. WEED moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. FOWLER appeared at the bar of the Convention to render his excuse. He was absent on account of illness. He was excused.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN said he had generally been present and answered to his name, but he went home on Saturday and sickness in his family detained him. He was excused.

Mr. JARVIS was detained on account of illness in his family. He was excused.

Mr. BEALS was absent on account of illness in his family. He would say in extenuation of his conduct, which he thought would have some weight with the Convention, that he had not troubled this body with a single speech, and would gladly have been excused from this one. [Laughter.] He was excused.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, YOUNG and SCHOONMAKER presented their excuses, and they were accepted.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature, Mr. FULLER in the chair.

The Chair stated the pending question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. BALLARD to divide the State into thirty-two Senate districts, as at present constituted.

Without coming to any vote progress was reported, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

St. Paul and Chicago Railway—Work to be Commenced Immediately.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Aug. 2.

The public will be glad to learn of the authoritative confirmation of the dispatch published yesterday, in regard to the immediate commencement of work on the St. Paul and Winona section of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. We are informed by Judge NELSON, Vice-President, and Col. WM. CROOKS, Chief-Engineer of the road, that the contractors, Messrs. REYNOLDS, SALSBAUGH & Co., and C. A. F. MORRIS, have received orders to commence work immediately, preparatory to track laying, and that just as soon as laborers can be obtained these gentlemen will proceed to the execution of their contract. Nearly ten miles of this road are already graded, commencing at a point beyond Dayton's Bluff, and we learn that on account of high water the grading will be continued southward for the present.

Work of the Union Mission Society of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 5.

Farewell services were held yesterday in the old Franklin School Building by the Union Mission Society, under charge of Rev. HENRY MORGAN. Morning services consisted of the narration of experiences of present and past converts. Closing communion services were held in the afternoon. Mr. MORGAN, in his evening address, presented the following statements concerning the work of the Mission: Meetings have been held nearly every night for eight years. Over 800 persons have professed conversion. There have been baptized by immersion 196; received into church by profession of faith, 295; meetings held, 4,992; aggregate attendance on Sunday evening, above 208,000. Of the 709 boys who have been under Mr. MORGAN's charge, many have already made a shining mark in the world. One is in the Naval Academy; another—JAMES W. FOX—is a medal scholar this year in the High School, aspiring for West Point, and others in the army, navy and merchant service are sending in very favorable reports.

Gen. Grant and the President—The Removal of Gen. Sheridan.

A Washington dispatch, 3d inst., to the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, gives the following:

"Gen. GRANT has been in constant consultation with the President for several hours, both yesterday and to-day. It is said that a grave controversy has been indulged in. Gen. GRANT is reported to have expressed the opinion that the President would overstep his power in removing Gen. SHERIDAN under the recent act of Congress. This opinion is based upon a thorough examination of the whole subject made by Major-Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Chief of Staff and an able constitutional lawyer, and Chief-Justice CHASE. Under the influence of Gen. GRANT's reasoning on this point, the President delays his order removing SHERIDAN and appointing HANCOCK to succeed him. The affair will probably remain *in statu quo* until the return of Attorney-General STANBERY. These reports create much talk here, and fears of a collision between GRANT and the President are visible."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Battery—Its Present Appearance—Erection of New Buildings Adjoining the Emigrant Depots.

The present uninviting appearance of the Battery offers a painful contrast to the green lawns, shaded walks and trim hedges and fences which in former times delighted the eyes of the wealthy occupants of the mansions in the immediate vicinity. The man whose duty it was to perambulate through the grounds and warn promenaders not to trespass on the grass, has long since found his occupation gone. We no longer see well-dressed ladies and gentlemen taking a stroll on the water front; nor do we meet with groups of children in their neat attire making the air ring with their shouts of pleasure. All is changed. Castle Garden, once the pride of the City, and within whose walls JENNY LIND received the loud plaudits of delighted audiences, has been used for many years as an emigrant depot. The carefully-protected trees, whose wide extending branches and thick foliage overspread hard and level walks have bowed their trunks to the irresistible march of innovation. Isolated patches of withered yellow grass supplant the fresh-looking verdure of olden days, and odious smoke from the pipes of idle vagrants contaminate an atmosphere which in early times was redolent with perfume of roses and violets. Of course it would be at variance with the spirit of the day and the onward march of events to advocate any movement which has for its aim the ornamental improvement of the Battery ground. People have settled into the belief that, as it has served its day as a place for recreation and pleasure, it should now be put to a more practical use. Such is the view taken by those who have the municipal control of the Battery, and perhaps, all things considered, no good reason can be interposed for desiring them to change their plans.

Yesterday, as we entered the grounds from the northern side, we saw mechanics at work preparing timber for the use of the elevated railway. Those who do business in the lower end of Greenwich-street certainly have cause to rejoice that the thoroughfare in front of their stores is not blocked up with hugh beams and rafters, which would, doubtless, be the case, did not the Battery furnish the required space for the working of the material into proper shapes.

Having made a note of this event, he passed on to the Castle Garden, and here he was informed that men were engaged constructing buildings to be used in connection with the main building. These new structures are two in number, and situated at the left of the principal entrance. One is intended for a Labor Exchange, and will be 80 by 52 feet. The apartment at present used for that purpose has been found much too limited in size to meet the requirements of the Board of Emigration. The other new building will be used as an additional baggage room. The dimensions of this building are 40 by 250 feet. The arrivals of emigrants have become so frequent and numerous that it has been deemed absolutely necessary to enlarge the quarters assigned for their accommodation.

Beside these mentioned, other changes are going on at the Battery, including the building of a new barge office, and the filling in of the southern extremity, so that ere long the old promenade of the Knickerbockers will have entirely changed its appearance.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the Orphans' Home and Protestant Episcopal Church Infirmary.

Yesterday, at noon, the corner-stone of the Infirmary for Children, attached to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

The exercises commenced shortly after noon, Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE presiding. After the singing of the Eighty-second and One Hundred and Tenth Psalms, Rev. Mr. WARD read a list of the articles deposited beneath the stone, consisting of copies of the TIMES and other journals, the Church Almanac, a collection of coins, &c. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE then laid the stone, after which prayer was offered by Dr. STAUNTON, who was followed by the Bishop in a brief statement of the objects of the institution. The singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis* and the Benediction closed the exercises.

The Infirmary is being built on the west side of the present building, in Forty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and is intended for the use of such children as are taken with contagious diseases, in which event all communication can be immediately cut off. The Infirmary is to be built of brick, and will be two stories high, exclusive of the basement. The style of architecture will be the same as that of the old building—Elizabethan—with the exception of the Mansard roof. Its size will be thirty-three feet in width by seventy-three feet in depth. The entire basement will be one room, and will be used for the boys to play in. The first floor will be divided into two rooms, for school or class purposes, and the second floor will contain three infirmary rooms, a nurse's room and two bath-rooms, which will be fitted up with water-closets, sinks, and every other convenience. The entire building will be heated by steam, and particular attention has been paid by the architect to the subject of ventilation. The cost of the Infirmary is estimated at $30,000, of which the Building Committee have in hand $12,000, with a promise of $10,000 additional. They require $8,000 more to complete the work.

The Building Committee consists of Miss Margaret Munro, First Directress; Mrs. Mary S. Jones, Treasurer; Mrs. Frances Rogers, Mrs. Henry Owen, Miss Mary Van Rensselaer, Miss C. de P. Field.

During the past year 161 children have been cared for in the institution. They are taken between the ages of three and eight, and when the boys have attained their twelfth year and the girls their fourteenth, situations are found for them.

Fire in the First-avenue—Destruction of Live Stock.

At 7:15 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the building No. 53 First-avenue, between Second and Third streets, owned by Messrs. HURD & WESTHEIN and occupied by METZGER & LEVI, LEMAN LEVI and MOSES FRANK, all butchers, as a stable and slaughter-house. The fire extended rapidly in the rear, the stable being situated in that part of the building; and before the flames were extinguished they communicated to and slightly damaged No. 55, also owned by Messrs. HURD & WESTHEIN, and occupied by POLAND & STRUSS as a slaughter-house. The property of the latter parties, however, suffered but little damage. When the flames were extinguished, it was found that HURD and WESTHEIN had sustained a loss of $2,000, principally on No. 53; the loss is wholly covered by insurance. METZGER & LEVI had in the stable a valuable horse, which they estimate to have been worth $400, and for which they have a policy insurance in the Manhattan Insurance Company. Besides the loss of the horse these persons lose about $600. This loss also being covered by insurance, but in what Company could not be remembered. MOSES FRANK claimed to have had 85 sheep in the building when it took fire, but after the fire only 15 carcasses were found, making it probable that the remainder had escaped, thus reducing the total loss to about $500, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in the stable of No. 53, where no one connected with the premises had been for some time previous. The mode in which the flames communicated cannot be explained by the occupants of the place.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board held a public session yesterday morning, at which a number of cases of seizure, before reported, were disposed of. In the afternoon a private session was held, at which Commissioner ROLLINS was present. The following cases of seizure are reported since those last published:

By Officer BERNARD HESS—All the cigars in the store of O. HOYN, No. 81 Suffolk-street. The cigar boxes bore the stamps of the First District, but the tax had not been paid.

By same officer—JULIUS KNAPP had his store and its contents (cigars) seized for a like offence. He is set down as an accomplice of O. HOYN.

By same officer—9,400 cigars belonging to LEOPOLD MILLER, No. 230½ Greenwich-street. They also bore the stamp of First District, but, like the others, had not paid the tax.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Grand Base-Ball Match at Irvington—Atlantic vs. Irvington—The Champions Again Defeated.

The second game of the championship series was played at Irvington, N. J., yesterday, and proved to be a close and exciting affair. In the first game, played at Morrisania last week, the Atlantics fell victims to the superior prowess of the Union Club, and yesterday the Irvington Club, who last season won the first trophy from them that they had lost in four years, defeated them again. Hardly recovered from the Waterloo defeat they received at the hands of the Union Club last week, they entered upon this game with broken ranks and almost certain defeat staring them in the face. The absence of START, their first baseman, compelled them to change their nine around considerably, which tended greatly to insure their defeat. But their playing, on the whole, was an improvement on their exhibition at Morrisania, their batting being particularly fine. In the eighth innings, when the score stood 28 to 18 against them, they made 11 runs after the loss of two hands, by the best display at the bat they have made this season. But they were very much amiss in their fielding; missed fly-catches and failures to stop balls being quite numerous. A few instances of good fielding are to their credit, two or three of which deserve mention. Double plays were made by CRANE and GALVIN in the fifth innings, and by ZETTLEIN and CRANE in the second. CHARLEY SMITH caught a very difficult fly-ball at centre field, and MACDONALD took four fly-balls at right field in fine style. A handsome double play was made by STOCKMAN and M. CAMPBELL in the fifth innings, the former taking a line ball from GALVIN's bat and throwing it to first before CRANE could get back. STOCKMAN and SWEEZY played extremely well at short and second, the former stopping and throwing well, and the latter securing four fly balls. The base playing of M. CAMPBELL and LEONARD was very fine, while the fielding of the entire nine was good.

The game was witnessed by five or six thousand persons, and was exciting and interesting throughout, particularly the last two innings. The betting, which was very light at first, took a decided turn when the Atlantics gained the lead at the end of the eighth inning, and almost any odds was offered on their winning the game. But the Fates were against them. After their brilliant rally in the eighth inning which inspired their friends with so much hope, they seemed to relax their efforts, and were disposed of in the last inning for three runs, leaving the totals 34 to 32. We append the score:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, r. f.	3	4	Pearce, s. s.	1	6
Walters, p.	2	4	Smith, c. f.	4	3
Stockman, s. s.	2	4	Crane, 2d b.	6	1
Sweezy, 2d b	4	3	Galvin, 1st b.	5	3
Lewis, l. f.	5	2	Ferguson, 3d b	3	4
H. Campbell, c. f.	4	4	Macdonald, r. f.	3	4
Buckley, c	4	4	Kenney, l. f.	2	5
Leonard, 3d b.	2	4	Mills, c.	1	3
M. Campbell, 1st b.	1	5	Zettlein, p.	2	3
Total	27	34	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Irvington	8	0	0	2	8	5	5	0	6	—34
Atlantic	1	5	6	3	1	1	1	11	3	—32

Out on bases—Irvington, 7; Atlantic, 11.
Struck out—LEONARD, 1; GALVIN, 1; FERGUSON, 1.
Fly-catches—Irvington, 14; Atlantic, 8.
Out on fouls—Irvington, 6; Atlantic, 8.
Left on bases—Irvington, 5; Atlantic, 5.
Passed balls—BUCKLEY, 16; MILLS, 19.
Bases on called balls—Irvington, 2; Atlantic, 3.
Umpire—Mr. T. MACDIARMID, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SEYMOUR and MONK.
Time of game—Three hours and eleven minutes.

Cricket.

SATELLITE VS. ST. GEORGE.

Yesterday the First Eleven of the Satellite Club, of Williamsburgh, played a match with the Second Eleven of the St. George's Club, which ended in favor of the "Dragon Slayers," they scoring 56 in their first inning to 57 for the Satellite's two innings. The burghers played a fair game, but the superiority of their opponents can be judged by the appended score:

SATELLITE.

First Inning.	Runs.	Second Inning.	Runs.
Tully, b. Butterfield	10	c. Bailey, b. Butterfield	2
Kirk, b. Bailey	1	run out	0
Ludford, b. Butterfield	0	b. Bailey	9
Sharp, b. Bailey	5	b. Bailey	6
Walton, b. Bailey	0	c. and b. Butterfield	2
Moore, b. Bailey	0	b. Butterfield	3
Watson, b. Butterfield	0	b. Bailey	0
Wilson, b. Butterfield	0	not out	3
Metcalf, b. Butterfield	2	c. Wright, b. Butterfield	0
Baker, not out	1	b. Butterfield	0
Jackson, b. Butterfield	1	b. Butterfield	5
Byes, 2; no ball, 1	3	Byes, 4; l. b. 1	5
Total	22	Total	35

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.	Runs.	First Inning.	Runs.
Hill, b. Ludfield	0	Henderson, run out	0
Faulkner, b. Ludfield	0	Van Buren, b. Walton	0
Bailey, b. Ludfield	0	Trinity, b. Walton	0
Torrence, c. Moore, b. Tully	3	Gordon, l. b. w., b. Ludford	0
Wright, S. Jr., b. Ludlow	9	Byes, 4; l. b., 3; wides, 3	10
Butterfield, c. Metcalf, b. Ludlow	26		
Mumford, not out	8	Total	56

UMPIRES—Messrs. Byron and Norley.
SCORERS—Messrs. Madden and Owen.

In the second inning of St. George Mr. MUMFORD got the two runs required to win without the loss of a wicket.

The Gale—Return of the Steamer Fah Kee.

The storm which commenced on the 1st inst., appears to have been more severe than at first supposed. Beside the disasters reported in the TIMES of yesterday, it appears that several vessels sailing from this port were compelled to return, and among them the *Fah Kee*. This vessel left here on the 31st of last month, bound for Neuvitas and St. Jago de Cuba. Purser COOPER makes the following statement of the difficulties she met with:

Left New-York July 31, with an assorted cargo and eight cabin passengers; all passed well and pleasant until Thursday evening, Aug. 1, when it commenced blowing fresh from S. E., and the barometer falling; at midnight a perfect gale; Friday, 2 A. M., blowing a perfect hurricane, with tremendous sea from S. E., hove the ship's head to the sea, barometer down to 29; at 4 A. M. the sea was making a clean breach over the ship, washing away the bulwarks and water casks, the barometer 28 6-10; at 5 A. M., the engine broke down, when the fore-topgallant mast was cut away; 7 A. M., the water gaining rapidly, so as to put out the fires; made and got out a drag, so as to keep her head to the sea, and laid with it 36 hours; the wind then hauled to N. W. and blew a gale; at 10 A. M. the gale abated a little, when all hands and the passengers manned the pumps and bailed out the engine room, (she having 6 feet of water in the hold;) gained on the water slowly; at 6 P. M. had reduced the water so as to start the donkey-engine, when in a short time had the pump going, which relieved the passengers and crew; rigged the engine to work high pressure; set fore-staysail and commenced to clear the wreck; was in lat. 36° 40′, lon. 73° 50′, when the gale first commenced. At 7 A. M. Saturday, got up steam and headed for Sandy Hook; during the day of 2d, saw a dismantled ship bound N.; Sunday, at 2 P. M., passed, off Barnegat, brig *Emily*, of Marseilles, from Martinique for New-York, with mainmast gone, and was leaking.

Too much praise cannot be given to the passengers for their efforts and assistance, and also to the officers and crew for their coolness under the trying circumstances.

Steam Boiler Safety Valves—Circular from the United States Treasury Department.

The following circular has been issued by Secretary MCCULLOCH, of the Treasury Department at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: You are required, under the inspection laws, once in every year, to inspect the hull, boiler, machinery and equipment of each steamer belonging to your district, and to approve of the same before granting a certificate.

This inspection and approval include the locked safety valve as well as all other equipments.

It is your duty to see that each locked valve is made in its dimensions and arrangements to conform substantially to the rules prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and that it is free from obstructions in its operation and in good working order. By the terms of Treasury circular No. 3, of June 1, 1867, the master or owner of any steamer is left free to apply any locked valve to his boilers that he may select, whether it be one of the five named in the circular, or some other of equal merit. Rule 45 prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors requires one locked valve of the proper dimensions for a single boiler, or for a plurality of boilers, unless the steam connection between the boilers is so arranged that it can be closed by a shut-off valve.

The locked valves are to be applied to all steamers carrying passengers, freight steamers, and steamers towing passenger vessels.

Very respectfully,
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Local Inspectors of Steamboats, New-York City, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.—Rev. Father M. M. MARCO, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and one of the Commissioners appointed to attend the Paris Exposition, returned to this country last week. One of the pleasant features connected with his foreign trip was the presentation to him, by the Empress EUGENIE, of a gold chalice, which is not only a mark of royal appreciation, but a beautiful specimen of artistic work. The chalice is about one foot nine inches in height, and put together in five sections. On the pedestal are finely wrought engravings representing minutely the beginning, progress and consummation of the Crucifixion. The column piece represents an angel with the feet resting on clouds. The case which receives the cup is highly ornamented with floral designs, typical of the virtues which should attach to a priest. The *patena* bears a suitable inscription and the Imperial seal of the donor. The Reverend Father is justly gratified at being the recipient of so precious and costly a gift. He speaks in terms of high praise of the attention shown him, not only in Paris but in Rome, at which latter place he was presented with a rosary made of silver and pearl. Since his stay at the Astor House one of the fair guests sent to him a white veil of the most delicate texture and with a fringe border, intended to be placed over the chalice. The same lady has also promised to see that he has a suitable mat upon which the chalice is to stand. Such indications of favor coming from so high a source cannot but be extremely welcome to the eminent divine, and they will doubtless be regarded as additional evidence of his influence and worth by his parishioners at home.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday morning a man of gentlemanly address entered the saloon of FRANCIS DUCH, at No. 33 Delancey-street, and calling for a glass of bier and a piece of bread sat down at one of the tables. He had drunk the bier and eaten a portion of the bread when some of the persons present noticing something strange in his face, went to him and found that he was dead. Coroner GOVER was notified of the occurrence, and caused the body to be removed to No. 237 Bowery, there to await identification. The deceased man was about five feet ten inches in height, had closely cut black hair, whiskers and mustache, and was attired in a black alpaca coat, light striped vest with pearl buttons, drab striped pants and black felt hat and well made boots. There was nothing upon the person of the unfortunate to give a clue to his identity. The cause of death has not yet been ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a young lad, named ROBERT LOONEY, aged 8 years, residing with his parents at No. 108 Bleecker-street, attempted to jump from the front platform of Car No. 42 of the Broadway and Broome-street line, in Seventh-avenue, above Forty-fourth-street. In doing so he slipped and fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over his body before the driver could check the horses, and the unfortunate boy received such injuries that he died almost immediately. The remains were removed to the Morgue previous to an inquest being held, and the driver was arrested and taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where he will be detained to await the result of the investigation by the Coroner.

MORE ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named PATRICK HOULAHAN, while at work in the kindling-wood factory at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, had his hand badly cut by a circular saw. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital, where one of his fingers was amputated, and his wound dressed. He was subsequently removed to his home in Thirty-eighth-street.... At 8:30 last evening, a little boy named JAMES NOLAN, who resides at No. 17 Elizabeth-street, while playing on Pier No. 37 North River, was struck by a falling piece of timber. His leg was badly crushed. The sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer MACK, of the Fifth Precinct.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO A CHOWDER PARTY—TWO MEN DROWNED.—The "Pastime Chowder Club," an organization of young men of the Sixth Ward, left the City on Saturday in a yacht for an excursion to Greenwich, Conn. When opposite Whitestone, one of the party, named TERRENCE MCGOWAN, accidentally fell overboard, when CORNELIUS LYONS jumped into the water to rescue his friend, and succeeded in reaching him; but McGOWAN seized him with such a deathlike grip that he was unable to support himself or assist his friend, and after a short struggle in the water they both sank to the bottom. An attempt was made to recover the bodies, but without success.

A MYSTERY PARTIALLY CLEARED UP.—The remains of a man which were found last week in the North River, near Twentieth-street, with the throat cut, have been identified as those of HERMAN HEIDEMAN, a German waiter, aged 32, who has been missing from his late residence, No. 174 Third-street, since the 29th ult. It appears that deceased had been out of employment, and became despondent in consequence. On Monday last he started for Hoboken, and was never seen again alive by his friends. They suppose that he committed suicide by cutting his throat and jumped off the dock. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day at the Morgue.

A CORRECTION.—The reported kidnapping of a boy named JOHN COURTNEY, *alias* Patrick Tormey, *alias* Charles Tormey, by the Children's Aid Society, has no foundation in fact. The boy ran away from his home last March, and assumed the name of Patrick Tormey, representing himself as a poor Irish orphan, without home or friends. He was taken West by the Society, but ran away from its agent *en route* to a home, and assumed the name of Charles Tormey, under which name he has been living with a farmer in Michigan.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER held an inquest, at No. 299 Mott-street, over the remains of ELLEN MCGOWAN, aged 11 years, whose fall from the skylight of that house on Friday last has been previously reported. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased child had only fallen from the top of the skylight to the roof, a distance of seven feet, but that a fracture of the skull had resulted from the fall. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

AN INCENDIARY CAT.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 328 East Houston-street, occupied by HENRY MANDLEBAUM, caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp by a cat. It was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department, but not until a loss of $50 on furniture and clothing had been sustained. The loss is covered by a policy in the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A German workman named EUSEBIUS KIRSHBECK, employed at Steinway's piano manufactory, in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, was accidentally killed yesterday morning by a pile of lumber falling upon him. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the residence of deceased in Fiftieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

CHILDREN RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, two little girls named SUSAN and ANNA SOMMERS, and aged respectively 4 and 6 years, while attempting to cross Washington-street at the corner of Christopher-street, were run over by a truck, the driver of which is unknown. The children were seriously injured. They were taken to their home, No. 150 Christopher-street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday evening ELIZABETH DAILLE attempted suicide by leaping into the East River from the wharf at the foot of Twenty-first-street. The rash woman was rescued by WALTER CAMPBELL and DANIEL SPOONER, who are employed on board the schooner *Flying Cloud*, which vessel lay near the scene. ELIZABETH was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

FOUNDLINGS.—Officer CLINTON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found a male infant yesterday morning on the stoop of No. 35 West Thirty-eighth-street, which was carried to the Central Office for care.... Another male infant was found on the stoop of dwelling No. 46 West Tenth-street, and was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Patterson, Tennessee, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; Judge Merrill, of Columbus, Miss., and Ex-Mayor Bishop, Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Major-Gen. Hunter, U. S. A., and Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, are at the Hoffman House.

DROWNED.—Yesterday evening the body of a man was found floating in the North River, near Tubby Hook. There was nothing upon the body to lead to its identification, and it was conveyed to the Tubby Hook Station, pending the action of the Coroner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors were to have met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but at that hour no quorum was present, and the Board was declared adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

THE FIRST BALE OF COTTON.—The steamer *Virgo*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Savannah, brought the first bale of cotton of this year's crop. It was grown in Florida and is of fair quality.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two burglars named THOMAS REYNOLDS and GEORGE MCKENZIE were arrested about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while in the act of ransacking the hardware store of Messrs. BOLTON & BLAKE, in Fulton-avenue, near the corner of Hudson-avenue, having previously pryed open the door on the Hudson-avenue side. They were observed by a young man who was sitting at a window of the opposite house. He thought at first that the men had been belated, and were trying to get in to go to bed, but hearing a creaking noise, as if prying off a piece of board, he concluded that their object was theft, and, descending to the sidewalk, he met Officer MCKENZIE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, and informed him of the circumstance. Officers DECLUE and HICKEY were also in the neighborhood, and the three went to the store door. They found it propped on the inside, but soon forced it open. The thieves ran up stairs, and the officers, reinforced by Policemen WOOLSAKE and RILEY, after them, where they were taken into custody. The third man, seen when the door was forced, escaped. A carpet-bag, a jimmy and a pair of brass knuckles were found on the floor. The parties arrested were taken before Justice CORNWELL, who committed them to jail for examination.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar reports the following as the number of deaths and the causes thereof in Brooklyn, for the week ending Aug. 3, 1867: Diseases—Cholera infantum, 94; consumption 17; enteritis, 8; measles, 9; marasmus, 17; disease of heart, 4; pneumonia, 10; dysentery, 6; diarrhœa, 14; scarlet fever, 4; diptheria, 5; disease of brain, 11; hydrocephalus, 5; convulsions, 16; debility, 12; premature birth, 6; hooping-cough, disease of liver and jaundice, 3 each; apoplexy, puerperal fever, pleurisy, old age, drowned, cancer, 2 each; asphyxia, injuries, cholera morbus, paralysis, gangrene, erysipelas, remittent fever, typhoid fever, croup, dropsy, gastritis and disease of kidneys, 1 each. Age—Under 1 year, 147; under 2 years, 45; under 3 years, 14; under 4 years, 5; under 5 years, 3; from 5 to 10, 6; 10 to 15, 4; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 40, 22; 40 to 60, 10; 60 to 80, 14; over 80, 1. Nativity—United States, 238; Ireland, 17; Germany, 10; England, 6; British America, 3; Prussia and Wales, 1 each.

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	3	XII	11
II	11	XIII	11
III	1	XIV	12
IV	11	XV	11
V	13	XVI	41
VI	19	XVII	10
VII	7	XVIII	6
VIII	10	XIX	4
IX	38	XX	6
X	18	Villages	19
XI	14		
Total			276

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.—A serious and perhaps fatal accident occurred at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the Long Island Railroad at Hempstead station. Mr. CHARLES FOX, the President of the Southside Railroad, stepping off the cars at this station, and when about returning to the platform again the train started, throwing him beneath the car and dragging him fifteen or twenty feet, crushing his body in a frightful manner. He was so tightly wedged between the platform and sleepers on the track, that it was some time before he could be removed. When taken out he was quite insensible. Mr. FOX was attended by Dr. WOOD, who happened to be on the train at the time.

NEARLY A SUICIDE.—JOHN POPPEE, aged 19 years, made an attempt to commit suicide on Sunday last in a shed at the rear of No. 142 Water-street, by hanging. The premises are occupied by his brother-in-law, AUGUST HUTAFF. POPPEE was discovered in time, and his life was saved. The Police took charge of him, and on arriving at the Forty-second Police Station-house he had recovered sufficiently to state his object, and that was that he had no work and no home to go to, and that he made believe to attempt suicide, but had no intention of killing himself. His only object was to scare his sister and brother-in-law, so that they would support him, while unable to help himself. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and committed for further inquiry.

THE BROOKLYN TAILORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT UNION.—A regular monthly meeting was held at No. 369 Fulton-street last evening, Mr. JOHN CURLE, President, in the Chair. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the subject of allowing a sufficient amount of money to bear the expenses of the delegates of the Brooklyn Association to the International Union of Tailors to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second Monday of August, inst., was discussed, and it was eventually decided to allow the sum of $125 as expenses. The delegate selected is Mr. MICHAEL DEELEY, Secretary of the Brooklyn Association. After the usual routine business the meeting adjourned for one week.

POCKET PICKED ON A CAR.—THOS. MCLAUGHLIN, residing at the corner of Flatbush-avenue and Deane-street, was relieved of a pocket-book containing $350 while getting on the platform of a Coney Island car on Sunday. A man named JOHN SEGROVE was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. JANE RIX, who charged him with being the thief. On being brought to the station-house of the Forty-eighth Precinct, no complainant appeared, and, after detaining accused for some time, he was discharged. MCLAUGHLIN refused to make a complaint against the accused, as he was not certain that he took the pocket-book.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.—A laborer named THOMAS KELLY, in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, accidentally fell from the second-story window of the stable, in Furman-street, yesterday morning, and fractured his skull. The injured man remained in the stable attached to the place from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., at which time the police were notified. Officer BUCK then took the man to the City Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

EXCURSION OF THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION—The twelfth annual celebration of this association came off yesterday and was very largely attended. The steamer and barges reached Dudley's Grove shortly after meridian, and leaving there in the latter part of the afternoon, reached home at 8 o'clock without an incident to mar the festivities. The "Roosters" were resplendent.

THROWN FROM A CAR.—Mr. WILLIAM FORMAN, aged 30 years, residing at No. 107 Portland-avenue, was thrown from a Coney Island car, while it was turning the curve at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Tenth-avenue on Sunday last, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to his home by Officer WARD, of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police.

GRAND LARCENY.—Detectives FOLK and VIDETO, arrested two men yesterday, named THOS. PASH and HARRISON WALLUM, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by THOS. STEWART. It is alleged that the acused stole $950 from the complainant at Rockaway, a few days since. They were taken before Justice BAILEY, of Jamaica, and held to answer.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.—THOMAS MARTIN, keeper of a saloon, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street, was arrested on Sunday for violating the Excise Law. It appears the officer saw him come out of the door of his saloon and took him into custody. He was held to await an examination into the case.

CELLAR ACCIDENT.—A laborer named THOMAS ROBERTS, had one of his legs broken yesterday morning, while engaged in excavating a cellar at the corner of Powers and Smith streets, E. D. The casuality was caused by the sudden dislodgment of a large boulder.

INJURED BY A HORSE.—On Sunday evening a lad named EMIL HENSCHELL, aged 9 years, living at No. 26 Leonard-street, E. D., was kicked by a horse in the cheek. The little fellow came up behind the animal, on which his brother was riding, and catching hold of its tail caused the unpleasant result.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—REDPATH, the broker, who was arrested on Saturday last on the complaint of Rev. Dr. HASKINS, for having by false pretences defrauded him of $265, was yesterday held by Justice DAILEY in the sum of $1,000, to appear on the 19th instant.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A hostler named HENRY JACKSON, residing in North First, near Tenth-street, E. D., expired suddenly yesterday morning while seated at the breakfast table. The cause of death is supposed to have been appoplexy.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Yesterdey forenoon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a colored man, supposed to be SAMUEL SUTTON, the alleged murderer of another colored man named CÆSAR ZABRISKIE, on the 5th of July, at a picnic in Bergen County, was arrested by Officers DENISTON and LUMBRYER, on Palisade-avenue, in the town of Bergen. The prisoner gives his name as GEORGE BROWN, and says that up to a fornight ago he was at work for SAMUEL HOPKINS, near Middletown, in Monmouth County; that he is innocent of any murder, and had never been in the vicinity of the one imputed to him. The prisoner is a tall, powerful built negro, of light complexion, with moustache and imperial; high cheek bones, on the right one of which is a scar, apparently from a burn. He will be detained at the Police-station in Bergen for identification.

TURNER FESTIVAL.—The Turner Rifles, a new organization in Jersey City, held their first pic-nic and festival at Mount Pleasant Park yesterday. The company met at Cooper's Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning, where they were joined by the Turner Society, Leidertafel, Saengerrunde, Quartette Club and singing societies of Jersey City, and the Turner Society of Hudson City. The Turner Band, of New-York, and the drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, furnished the music. At 11 A. M. the procession was formed, and, after marching through several streets of the city, proceeded to the park on Bergen Hill, where the day was agreeably spent in gymnastic exercises, singing and other amusements.

SUNDAY MOVEMENT IN NEWARK.—A petition was yesterday put in circulation in Newark for signatures, calling upon the Mayor of the city to cause a strict enforcement of the ordinances relating to the proper observance of the Sabbath, particularly the one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. The petition sets forth that the vigorous execution of the laws in neighboring cities has had the effect of driving thither, every Sunday, large numbers of persons, who visit drinking places, and by their boisterousness disturb the good order of the day.

FEARFUL CASE OF WIFE-BEATING.—A German music teacher named FREDERICK BALAMAN, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, for the continued practice of beating his wife. The poor woman exhibited her shoulders and back, which was lacerated, festered and a mass of sores from the cudgelings received, and her body and limbs were discolored from the same cause.

A HORSE ATTACKED BY A VICIOUS DOG.—On Sunday as Dr. LUTKINS was passing the toll-gate on the Grand-street plank-road, Jersey City, his horse was attacked by a large, vicious dog and was severely bitten in the nose and shoulder. The dog continued his attack for nearly half a mile. The owner, named LOONEY, caused the dog to be killed.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN INFANT.—The body of a new born infant was found in the Passaic River, above Newark, on Sunday afternoon. Dr. DODD, the County Physician, being notified, examined it and found that the infant was born alive, and that there were indications that it had come to a violent death. An inquest will be held.

INHUMANITY TO ANIMALS.—One ASHMEAD, a Newark expressman, was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon, taken before Justice MILLS and charged with allowing two old worn-out horses to starve to death in his stable. The examination was set down for to-day.

WATCH RECOVERED.—A young man named BALDWIN, of Newark, while at Coney Island last week, lost a gold watch at three-card monte. The property was yesterday recovered from the winner, in New-York, by Detective HAGGERTY, of the Newark Police.

MORTALITY IN NEWARK.—The deaths in Newark last week were: Men, 11; women, 12; boys, 26; girls, 22; total, 71. Of this number 31 were under 1 year of age. Eighteen of the deaths were caused by cholera infantum.

ROBBERY.—Two young men named respectively JAMES KELLY and WM. NORTON, were arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with knocking down a fancy-soap peddler named MOSES COHEN, and robbing him of a portion of his stock in trade.

SHOP LIFTING.—JAMES O'BRIEN and ELLEN, his wife, two alleged New-York shoplifters, were yesterday committed to the county jail, charged with being concerned in stealing a shawl from WHITE's store in Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named LATOURETTE, residing at No. 317 South Seventh-street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday afternoon by taking an ounce of laudanum. Physicians were called in and his life was saved.

STABBING.—A man named HENRY KROUSE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having stabbed CHRISTOPHER SCHOFFER in the face in a bar-room *melee* in Newark-avenue on Saturday night. He gave bail to answer.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a house at the corner of Bruen and East Mechanic streets, Newark. Damage slight.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, N. Y., Aug. 5.

FLOUR is in fair demand; sales of 500 bbls. Spring at $10@$10 25, 150 bbls. of Amber at $11@$11 25, 200 bbls. of White at $13, and 56 bbls. Southern Illinois White at $12 50. WHEAT is in fair request; sales of 5,000 bushels New Amber Ohio at $2 15, 2,200 bushels Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10, 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2, and 2,250 bushels New White Kentucky at $2 50. CORN excited, closing 3c. higher; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 92c., 17,000 bushels rejected at 90c., 10,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at 94c., 7,500 bushels Illinois River at 95c., and 14,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at 96c., closing with buyers offering 95c. for No. 2 and refused. OATS dull; sales of 7,800 bushels Ohio at 78c. RYE—Holders asking $1 25 for Old Western. BARLEY, $1 15 for Old Canadian. MESS PORK, $24 for heavy, and $23 for light. LARD, 13c.@13½c. FREIGHTS firm at 11½c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 92,000 bushels; Barley, 80,000 bushels. IN STORE—880,000 bushels Oats, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR firm and steady, with a fair local and some shipping demand; Family, $9 25@$9 75; Fancy, $10 50@$11. WHEAT firm and in good shipping demand; prime to choice Kentucky White, $2 20@$2 25; Red firm; $1 95 for No. 2, and $2 for No. 1. CORN unchanged; small business doing: No. 1 Mixed, 78c. in bulk. OATS dull; 45c. for new; no old in market. RYE flat at 85c.@90c.; receipts light and fully equal to the demand. COTTON firmer; Middling held 27c.; demand light. WHISKY unchanged; Provisions quiet but held firmer. MESS PORK, $23 25. BULK MEATS 11c.@13c., with sales of 200,000 lbs. of Shoulders. BACON firm—12c. for Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. for Sides, 15½c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull and nominal at 12c.@12½c. HAMS quiet but unchanged. BUTTER dull—16c.@18c. for Central Ohio, and 22c. for reserve. EGGS 16c. GROCERIES steady. Gold 140, buying.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

TOBACCO active at full rates. HEMP firm. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Extra, $8; Double Extra, $9@$9 50; Choice Country, $10@$11; Choice City, $11 25@$11 75. WHEAT firm at an advance of 5c.; Spring, $1 40; Fair and Good Fall, $1 70@$1 72; Good and Prime, $1 65@$1 72½; Strictly Prime and Choice, $1 80@1 88; Fancy, $1 90@$2. CORN dull; White, 95c.@99c.; Yellow, 95c.; Common Mixed; 80c. OATS declining; sales, 40c.@50c. RYE declining; sales at 85c.@80c., sacks returned. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $24 25@$24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. LARD, 12½c. for choice kettle in tierces. WHISKY, $2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 sacks; Corn, 12,000 sacks; Oats, 16,000 sacks; Rye, 18,000 sacks; Barley, 350 sacks.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR steady; $9 25@$10 12½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady; $2 10@$2 15 for No. 1 Red; $1 82@$1 86 for No. 2 Spring. CORN active and buoyant and advanced 4c.@4½c.; sales at 90c.@93½c. for No. 1; 86c.@89½c. for No. 2. OATS dull; 60c. RYE unsettled; 93c.@98c. for No. 1. BARLEY active; sales at 80c.@$1 05 for No. 1, on the track. PROVISIONS flat and nominal. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal. HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firm; sales 96 bales; Low Middlings, 25½c.@26c.; receipts, 589 bales. Louisiana SUGAR quiet at 14c. for fair. Cuba SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR—No sales; the stock is large and buyers are holding off for a lower market. CORN firm at $1 05@$1 25. OATS firm at $1 15. PORK quiet and dull at $26. BACON dull and weaker; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Choice Sugar Cured HAMS 20c.@22½c. LARD—Prime, in tierces, 13½c.@14c. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling Exchange—None offering; quoted at 52½@54½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR is dull; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; small sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN—sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 93c. Other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL—$2 35 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—33,400 bushels Corn, 3,765,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,600 bushels Wheat, 71,800 bushels Corn, 1,858,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined 5c.@6c.; receipts, 36,000 bushels, at $2 14@$2 16 for White Michigan; $3 04@$3 05 for Amber Michigan; $2 for No. 1 Red. CORN firm and advanced 3c.@4c.; receipts, 6,000 bushels, at 98c. for fresh receipts of No. 1. OATS, 60c. for new. LAKE FREIGHTS—7c. on Wheat to Oswego; 4c. by steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS for the week—13,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 5.

Sales 80 hhds. TOBACCO at full rates; at $3 25@$5 for Lugs; $17 75 for Medium Leaf. Superfine FLOUR nominal; A No. 1 New $10 50. WHEAT $1 75@$1 95. CORN declining; Prime shelled and delivered $1. OATS—Old, in bulk, 77c. New 45c.@50c. RYE 85c.@95c. POTATOES $2 50 ℔ bbl. MESS PORK $24. BACON—Shoulders 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16½c., packed. LARD—In tierces 13c. COTTON—26c.@25c. for Middling. Raw WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 30c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 5.

COFFEE dull. COTTON firm and scarce; Middling, 27½c.@28c. FLOUR declined 50c. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 38@$2 62 for fancy to choice, and $2 05@$2 15 for common. CORN—White, $1 18; Yellow, $1 13@$1 14. OATS firm at 75c.@80c. for new, and 80c.@83c. for old. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. WHISKY firmer; sales small; bonded, 35c. Weather clear and very warm.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firm at 28c.@28½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR dull; for fresh ground new Wheat, $12@$15. WHEAT quiet; new Red, $2 20. RYE steady at $1 40@$1 45—the latter for old. CORN—Yellow, $1 19@$1 20 for old; mixed Western, $1 13. OATS dull at 93c.@95c. for new, and 80c. for old.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR unchanged; $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; $1 95@$1 98 for No. 2; $1 74 for No. 3. OATS declining; 64c. for No. 1. CORN firmer; 85½c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firm; uplands 27c. CORN, 95c.@$1 05. OATS 65c.@75c. FLOUR dull; Superfine unchanged. PORK, $25 75@$26. BACON—Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 13c.@14½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firmer; sales 142 bales; Middlings at 26c.@27c.; receipts 375 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON market closed hard; Low Middlings, 23½c.; sales 150 bales; receipts, 44 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—Holders demand an advance and buyers are cautious. Sales 48 bales; Middlings, 25½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firm and in fair demand, with a small business; Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 228 bales.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, Aug. 5.

Sales have been made of 100 bbls. SPERM OIL at $2 ℔ gallon, and 550 bbls. WHALE at 75c. ℔ gallon.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 5.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 52⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾; Gold, 140¾. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

California Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 31.

Gould and Curry, $705; Savage, $4,400; Potosi, $435; Ophir, $135; Hale and Norcross, $3,000; Crown Point, $1,300; Yellow Jacket, $1,140; Belcher, $270; Alpha, $500; Imperial per share, $205; California Steam Navigation Company, 70½; California State Telegraph Company, 31.

Advertisement.

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss Maggie Wilson, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, W. Vogel and wife, Mrs. A. W. Potter, Mr. Turnbull, A. B. Manchester, and 16 in the steerage. From Havana—J. J. Raphel, H. Gibbs, wife and son, Mrs. C. R. Martin, Gertrude P. Menara, Jose Santacuna, Pedro Castra, B. Augustine, Wm. Paryon and son, Wm. Meade, A. J. Morrison, V. Goicuria, B. Sanchez, G. M. Midanich, L. Molina, Mrs. L. Molina, Mrs. C. Sanchos, Misses C. A. and H. Sanchos, J. Vinas, Jean Augustin Field, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—E. D. Crawford, Mrs. C. E. Underwood, A. Tarow, wife and child, J. C. Russell and lady, Dr. T. G. Memminger, W. M. Palmer, J. Toumey, G. A. Campbell, Mrs. E. Campsen, H. W. Henry, C. C. Trumbo, Mrs. Libby and 2 children, Mr. Kennedy.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Chicago, from Liverpool*—William Griffiths, Catharine and Wm. Wardsall, Thos. Schofield, Wm. McKinnon, Neil McLeod, George Tiler, Thomas Beattie, George Smith, Ann Smith, Wm. Harding, W. Hough, John Lewis, Parry Edwards.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5 01 | Sun sets.....7 10 | Moon sets....11 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 53 | Gov. Island.12 41 | Hell Gate....2 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Ship Osceola, Walden, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, (Br.,) Frazier, London, Penistan & Co.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Davis, St. George, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Providence, Coombs, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Edward Rogers, Fletcher, Wareham, Fergu on & Wood; Enchantress, (Br.,) Webster, Para, Jos. Bisno & Bro.; Joe Kelly, (Br.,) Bryan, Ceara and market Tripland & Bebian.

Sloop Ethan Allen, Merrill, Wareham, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Chicago, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and 764 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 3, lat. 41 45, lon. 65 8, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans July 27, at 6 A. M., and Havana 31st, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Capt. Wallace reports the buoys off Newbern Bar have shifted about one mile to the southward, caused by the gale of the 1st inst.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powers, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Young, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Crumley, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Aug. 2, Barnegat bearing N. W. by N. distant 70 miles, had a heavy gale from eastward, which shifted suddenly to the northward—accompanied with tremendous sea during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, lost boat, &c. Aug. 3, Barnegat bearing N. W. 48 miles, spoke schr. Moses Patten, from Bangor for Delaware City; had lost and split sails, carried away foregaft, sprung mainboom and jibboom, and had lost boat; wanted no assistance.

Brig Gipsey, Davis, St. Croix 10 ds., with molasses to P. Hanford & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras. 2d inst., had a hurricane which lasted from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., commencing at S. E., veering around to E. and N. E. and N. W., with a high sea, the vessel lying to on the port tack under storm trysail; was hove on her beam ends twice and shifted cargo. July 26, lat. 29 58, lon. 65 55, was in co. with bark Antelope, from St. Croix for New-York.

Brig Arabian, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Richards, Para 22 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to master.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Globe, Bragdon, Trenton, Me., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Chiloe, Hatch, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to J. Bigler & Co.

Schr. Melbourne, Marston, Gardiner, lumber.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Victoria Amelia, from Cadiz for Provincetown.

Sld. bark John Worster, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, having repaired.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5—Arr. schr. N. W. Smith, from New-York; steamer Moneka, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen steamship America is yet ashore, and lighters are alongside taking out cargo.

RETURNED.—The steamship Fah-Kee, Capt. Liesgang, hence for Neuvitas and St. Jago de Cuba July 31, returned to port this morning. From Purser Cooper we have obtained the following particulars: Left New-York July 31, with an assorted cargo and eight cabin passengers. All passed well and pleasant until Thursday evening, Aug. 1, when it commenced blowing fresh from S. E., and the barometer falling; at midnight a perfect gale. Friday, 2 A. M., blowing a hurricane, with tremendous sea from S. E.; hove the ship's head to the sea; barometer down to 29; at 4 A. M., the sea making a clean breach over the ship, washing away the bulwarks and water-casks, the barometer 28 6-10; at 5 A. M., the engine broke down, when the foretopgallantmast was cut away; 7 A. M., the water gaining rapidly, so as to put out the fires; made and got out a drag to keep her head to the sea, and laid with it 26 hours. The wind than hauled to N. W., and blew a gale; at 10 A. M. the gale abated a little, when all hands and the passengers manned the pumps and bailed out the engine-room, having six feet of water in the hold; gained on the water slowly; at 6 P. M., reduced the water so as to start the donkey-engine fire, when in a short time nad the pump going, which relieved the passengers and crew; rigged the engine to work high pressure, set foresail and commenced to clear the wreck. Was in lat. 36 40, lon. 73 50, when the gale first commenced. At 7 A. M. Saturday got up steam and headed for Sandy Hook. During the day of the 2d, saw a dismasted ship, bound N. Sunday, at 2 P. M., passed off Barnegat, the brig Emily, of Marseilles, from Martinique for New-York, with mainmast gone, and was leaking. Too much praise cannot be given to the passengers for their efforts and assistance, and also to the officers and crew for their coolness under the trying circumstances.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The steamship Ontario, Capt. Hallett, left early this afternoon for Liverpool.

The steamer Emeline, which went ashore in the storm Friday night on Hull Beach, has got off uninjured and resumed her trips to Hingham.

The schr. Rachel Seaman, Capt. O'Neil, from Philadelphia for Bath, with coal, sprung a leak and sunk on Friday last, when 25 miles west of Cape Elizabeth. Crew saved and landed at Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—The schr. Gen. Knox, from New-York for Indianola, Texas, is ashore two miles north of Oregon Inlet, N. C., high and dry. The mate was drowned, and the Captain is badly injured. Wreckers are assisting, and the cargo is being landed.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports that she boarded today the ship Emil, from Bremen; barks Traveller and Cricket, from Rio Janeiro, and brigs Matilda and Blow Away, from West Indies, all bound to Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Bridgeport, C. B., July 28, brigs Wild Horse, for New-York next day; Blonde, do. in 2 days.

At Para, July 13, schrs. Charles Thompson, for New-York, ldg.; Jennie Tyler, do. do.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 3, Aug. 5, 1867.
10, 22, 59, 15, 20, 48, 24, 62, 26, 5, 56, 55, 17.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 4, Aug. 5, 1867.
15, 72, 51, 1, 7, 25, 13, 30, 22, 27, 46, 32.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 284, Aug. 5, 1867.
64, 33, 2, 63, 43, 16, 61, 57, 67, 49, 8, 65, 18.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 285, Aug. 5, 1867.
3, 64, 28, 72, 29, 61, 38, 56, 24, 74, 78, 76.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, Aug. 5, 1867.
25, 48, 52, 32, 47, 64, 37, 46, 9, 57, 21, 38, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 468, Aug. 5, 1867.
36, 39, 74, 30, 26, 14, 60, 46, 33, 55, 65, 45.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 391, Aug. 5, 1867.
36, 23, 43, 19, 34, 27, 57, 61, 55, 8, 45, 22, 16.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 392, Aug. 5, 1867.
12, 42, 74, 32, 70, 38, 9, 41, 20, 59, 18, 25.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running then e eastwardly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning. being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.

WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.

J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
au5-law6w-M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SEA BIRD.

CARD FOR AUGUST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday, 7th	9	A. M.	Tuesday, 6th	8	A. M.
Thursday, 8th	9½	A. M.	Wednesday, 7th	12½	P. M.
Friday, 9th	10½	A. M.	Thursday, 8th	1	P. M.
Saturday, 10th	3½	P. M.	Friday, 9th	2	P. M.
			Saturday, 10th	4½	P. M.